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VAN LAUN'S  
FRENCH GRAMMAR

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PART. I.  
ACCIDENCE

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A  
GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

---

FIRST PART.

ACCIDENCE.





A  
GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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FIRST PART.  
ACCIDENCE.

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## P R E F A C E.

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SOME of the most eminent practical teachers in England have often expressed a wish to have the accidence of the French language, its syntax, and the exercises on these two sub-divisions, published separately. The present little book is an attempt at the working out of this idea.

That part of the book printed in large type is only a mere synopsis, suitable for beginners ; those parts printed in smaller type, will, I trust, satisfy the more advanced students.

I have also attempted to compare, whenever possible, the Latin and French tongues. Still, it ought not to be forgotten that the French language has not always been formed from classical, but very often from lower Latin.

No rules for pronunciation are given, for no sounds can be represented by letters ; nor have I attempted

to teach those rules of general grammar, which the pupil ought to acquire elsewhere.

For many able suggestions, and for kind and most valuable aid, my best thanks are due to my former colleague, the Rev. Dr. Brette, now Head French Master at Christ's Hospital, London, as well as to O. C. Angoville, Esq., French Master at Winchester College, for his courteous permission to make use of his "Complete Treatise on French Grammar."

HENRI VAN LAUN.

THE COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM,  
*August, 1863.*

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# INTRODUCTION.

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## CHAPTER I.

### ON THE ALPHABET.

§ 1. THE French Alphabet contains twenty-five letters, namely—

*A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M,  
N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.*

The *W* is only used in words borrowed from other languages.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y*.

The six vowels express only five sounds, *i* and *y* (after a consonant) being pronounced alike, but as the French language has several other sounds, the deficiency of letters to convey them is partly supplied by marks called *accents*, and by other combinations.

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### ON ORTHOGRAPHICAL SIGNS.

The orthographical signs used in the French language are the *accents*, the *apostrophe*, the *hyphen*, the *cedilla*, the *dieresis*, or *tréma*, the *parenthesis*, and the different marks of punctuation.

§ 2. Accents are marks placed over vowels, either to determine their pronunciation or to indicate the difference of the meaning of one word from that of another spelt similarly, but having a different signification.

In the French language there are three accents—the *acute*, the *grave*, and the *circumflex*.

The *acute* accent (´) is used only over the vowel *e*, as *éléphant*, elephant, *été*, summer.

But we write *religion* and *irreligion*, *religieux* and *irreligieux*, *reformer* to form anew, and *réformer* to retrench, to reform.

The *grave* accent (`) is placed over the vowels *a*, *e*, *u*, as in *lèvre*, lip; *frère*, brother; *thème*, exercise. This accent is also placed over—

où, where	} to distinguish them from	ou, or
dès, from		des, of, from the, some
à, to, at		a, has
là, there		la, the.

The *circumflex* accent (^) can be used over all the vowels for the purpose of lengthening the sound, as: *tête*, head; *fenêtres*, windows; *château*, castle; *épître* epistle; *âme*, soul. This accent indicates the suppression of a letter; *tête* was formerly written *teste*; *château*, *chasteau*, etc. It is also used in many words derived from the Latin, where a syllable is cut off, as: *âpre* (asper), sharp; *gout* (gustus), taste; *hôte* (hospitem), guest. It is also placed over—

je crois, I grow	} to distinguish them from	je crois, I believe
je crus, I grew		je crus, I believed
tâcher, to strive		tacher, to stain
pêcher, to fish		pecher, to sin
tû, kept secret		tu, thou
dû, due		du, of, from the, some
sûr, sure		sur, upon
mûr, ripe		mur, wall.

§ 3. The apostrophe (') denotes the suppression of a final vowel in the following words : *je*, I ; *me*, me ; *te*, thee ; *se*, one's self ; *le*, the, him, it ; *la*, the, her, it ; *de*, of, from ; *ce*, that ; *ne*, not ; and *que*, that, whenever the following word commences with a vowel or with an *h* mute, as : *l'ami* for *le ami*, the friend ; *l'horreur* for *la horreur*, horror ; *l'héroïne* for *la héroïne*, the heroine ; *l'aurore* for *la aurore*, the dawn. The *i* is suppressed in *si*, if, only before *il*, he, it, *ils*, they, as : *s'il*, if he, *s'ils*, if they.

But the final vowel is not suppressed of *ce*, *le*, *la*, *que*, before *onze*, eleven ; *oui*, yes. Neither is it suppressed when *je*, *ce*, *le*, and *la* (pronouns) come after a verb, as : *ai-je aimé* ? have I loved ? In a few cases the final *e* is not suppressed in the words *entre*, between ; *presque*, almost ; *puisque*, because ; *quoique*, though ; *lorsque*, when ; and *quelque*, however.

The cedilla (ç) is a mark placed under *c* when this letter takes the pronunciation of *s* before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, as : *façade*, *maçon*, *conçu*.

The diæresis (¨) is used to indicate that the vowel over which it may be placed must be pronounced separately from that which precedes or follows it, as : *Moïse* ; *ciguë*, hemlock.

The hyphen (-) connects compound words ; verbs followed by a pronoun ; *très*, *même*, *ci*, and *là*, preceded by a pronoun ; and some numerals, as : *Suis-je* ? am I ? *chef-d'œuvre*, masterpiece.



7. Greek and Roman proper names of men in *a*, and of men and women in *al* or *is*, do not change, as : *Catalina*, *Sylla*, *Annibal*, *Eucharis*; except Seneca, which changes into *Sénèque*.

8. A great many names of women and goddesses change *a* into *e* mute, as : *Diana*, *Diane*; *Julia*, *Julie*; *Livia*, *Livie*.

§ 13. The French language has only two genders, the *masculine* and the *feminine*, but no neuter gender. It is only by practice that a knowledge of the gender of substantives can be acquired. (For the rules on the gender, see the Appendix.)\*

§ 14. Nouns in French have two numbers, the *singular*, denoting one object, as : *la femme*, the woman; and the plural, which denotes more than one, as : *les femmes*, the women.

§ 15. There are no cases in French, and consequently no declensions. It is only by prepositions, especially *d* or *de*, that the different so-called cases are formed, but there is no change of termination as in the Greek and Latin.

#### THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL IN NOUNS.

§ 16. The plural of substantives, and also of adjectives, is formed by adding an *s* to the singular, as :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>le grand livre</i> , the big book	<i>les grands livres</i> , the big books
<i>la bonne femme</i> , the good woman	<i>les bonnes femmes</i> , the good women.

§ 17. Substantives and adjectives ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, in the singular, do not vary in the plural, as :—

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\* French nouns derived from Latin mostly take their original gender; the masculine in French usually combines the Latin masculine and neuter, the feminine agreeing with its original. Latin terminations in *as*, *er*, *ra*, *us*, *ut*, mostly follow this rule, as : *vanitas*, *vanité*; *liber*, *livre*, book; *libra*, *livre*, pound; *jocus*, *jeu*, game; *caput*, *chef*, head, etc. Exceptions are, *dens*, *dent*, tooth; *sons*, *fontaine*, fountain, which are feminine in French, although masculine in Latin; but on the contrary, *ungula*, *ongle*, nail; *navis*, *navire*, vessel, are masculine in French but feminine in Latin. The names of fruits which are neuter in Latin, are for the most part feminine in French, as : *pomum*, *la pomme*, the apple; and the names of trees which are feminine in Latin, are masculine in French, as : *arbor*, *un arbre*, a tree.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>le fils</i> , the son	<i>les fils</i> , the sons
<i>le choix</i> , the choice	<i>les choix</i> , the choices
<i>le nez</i> , the nose	<i>les nez</i> , the noses.

§ 18. Nouns ending in *au*, and *eu*, take *x* in the plural,

as :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>un marteau</i> , a hammer	<i>des marteaux</i> , hammers
<i>le bateau</i> , the boat	<i>les bateaux</i> , the boats
<i>le feu</i> , the fire	<i>les feux</i> , the fires.

Except: *bleu*, blue, and *landau*, a kind of carriage, which take *s* in the plural.

§ 19. Nouns which end in *ou*, ordinarily follow the rule given in § 16, viz., take *s* in the plural, as: *le clou*, the nail, *les clous*, the nails, except some which take *x*, as :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>le bijou</i> , the jewel	<i>les bijoux</i> , the jewels
<i>le caillou</i> , the flint	<i>les cailloux</i> , the flints
<i>le chou</i> , the cabbage	<i>les choux</i> , the cabbages
<i>le genou</i> , the knee	<i>les genoux</i> , the knees
<i>le hibou</i> , the owl	<i>les hiboux</i> , the owls
<i>le joujou</i> , the toy	<i>les joujoux</i> , the toys.
<i>le pou</i> , the louse	<i>les poux</i> , lice.

§ 20. Nouns ending in *al*, or *ail*, form their plural by changing these terminations into *aux*, as :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>le canal</i> , the canal	<i>les canaux</i> , the canals
<i>un hôpital</i> , a hospital	<i>des hôpitaux</i> , hospitals
<i>un travail</i> , a work	<i>des travaux</i> , works.

Except the following, which take an *s* in the plural: *bal*; *carnaval*; *régal*, treat; *chacal*, jackal; *attirail*, implements, train; *détail*; *eventail*, fan; *gouvernail*, rudder; *portail*, church-porch; *serail*, seraglio; and also several adjectives ending in *al*, as: *pascal*, *théâtral*, *médial*, *nasal*, *initial*, etc.

§ 21. The following nouns form their plural irregularly :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>aïeul</i> , ancestor	<i>aïeuls</i> , paternal and maternal grandfathers
	<i>aïeux</i> , ancestors
<i>ail</i> , garlic	<i>aulx</i> , or <i>des gousses d'ail</i> , cloves of garlic
<i>bétail</i> , cattle	<i>bestiaux</i> , cattle
<i>ciel</i> , heaven	<i>cieux</i> , heavens
	<i>ciels</i> , skies in painting, or when speaking of climate, bed-testers, ceilings of stone quarries
<i>œil</i> , eye	<i>yeux</i> , eyes
	<i>œils</i> , when used in a figurative sense, as : <i>des œils-de-bœuf</i> , oval windows, etc.
<i>travail</i> , labour	<i>travaux</i> , labours
	<i>travails</i> , official reports, also wooden frames to confine horses while the smith is shoeing them.

§ 22. Several nouns have no singular, as : *les ancêtres*, the ancestors ; *les annales*, the annals ; *les mœurs*, morals ; *les vitraux*, stained glass ; *les ténèbres*, darkness, etc. Others, such as adjectives used substantively, and names of virtues and vices, are always used in the singular, as : *le douteux*, *le rare*, *le courage*, etc.

§ 23. The generality of abstract nouns has no plural, as : *valeur*, valour ; *jeunesse*, youth. Proper names when denoting a family, clan, or class, may become plural, as : *les Guises* ; *les Capets* ; *les Tudors* ; *les Frazers*.

§ 24. All uninflected words used substantively, remain unaltered, as : *les quand*, *les qui*, *les que*, *pleuvent de tous côtés* (Volt.), the whens, the whos, the whats, are heard on all sides.

§ 25. There are some nouns which differ in meaning according as they are used in the singular or plural. Such words exist in all languages; as in English: troop, troops; pain, pains; custom, customs; and in Latin: *auxilium*, *auxilia*; *finis*, *fines*; *comitium*, *comitia*; *littera*, *litteræ*; *pars*, *partes*, etc.

In French these words are the following :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>aboi</i> (m.), the barking	( <i>aux</i> ) <i>abois</i> , at bay
<i>aide</i> (f.), aid, help	<i>aides</i> , a kind of tax (generally used in the plural)
<i>arme</i> (f.), weapon	<i>armes</i> , troops, hatchment, arms
<i>arrêt</i> (m.), sentence, judgment	<i>arrêts</i> , arrest
<i>assise</i> (f.), layer, stratum	<i>assises</i> , assizes
<i>chausse</i> (f.), hose	<i>chausses</i> , hose, stockings
<i>ciseau</i> (m.), chisel	<i>ciseaux</i> , scissors
<i>commune</i> (f.), parish	<i>communes</i> , the Commons
<i>croche</i> (f.), quaver	<i>croches</i> , beakers, tongs for smiths
<i>dague</i> (f.), dirk	<i>dagues</i> , dags of boars, deer
<i>eau</i> (f.), water	<i>eaux</i> , watering place, water works
<i>effet</i> (m.), effect	<i>effets</i> , property, goods
<i>épingle</i> (f.), pin	<i>épingles</i> , pin-money
<i>état</i> (m.), state	<i>états</i> , States-general
<i>être</i> (m.), being	<i>êtres</i> , the different parts of a house
<i>fer</i> (m.), iron	<i>fers</i> , chains
<i>force</i> (f.), strength	<i>forces</i> , troops
<i>foulure</i> (f.), sprain	<i>foulures</i> , foiling (a hunting term)
<i>franchise</i> (f.), frankness	<i>franchises</i> franchise (generally plural)]
<i>gage</i> (m.), pledge	<i>gages</i> , wages, hire
<i>harde</i> (f.), herd, leash of dogs	<i>hardes</i> , wearing apparel
<i>heure</i> (f.), hour	<i>heures</i> , primer (prayer-book)
<i>lettre</i> (f.), letter	<i>lettres</i> , literature
<i>liberté</i> (f.), freedom	<i>libertés</i> , franchise (generally pl.)
<i>limbe</i> (m.), lamina, border of leaves	<i>limbes</i> , limbo
<i>lumière</i> (f.), light	<i>lumières</i> , knowledge
<i>lunette</i> (f.), telescope	<i>lunettes</i> , spectacles
<i>manière</i> (f.), way, kind	<i>manières</i> , deportment, manners
<i>menotte</i> (f.), little hand	<i>menottes</i> , handcuffs (generally pl.)
<i>mouchette</i> (f.), tringle	<i>mouchettes</i> , snuffers

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>ouïe</i> (f.), hearing	<i>ouïes</i> , gills of a fish
<i>peuple</i> (m.), people	<i>peuples</i> , nations, tribes
<i>recuite</i> (f.), reheating	<i>recuites</i> , annealing
<i>tablette</i> (f.), shelf	<i>tablettes</i> , memorandum book
<i>troupe</i> (f.), troop, band	<i>troupes</i> , troops, soldiery
<i>trousse</i> (f.), bundle, truss	<i>trousses</i> , case of surgical instruments
<i>usage</i> (m.), use, usage	<i>usages</i> , religious books (rather antiquated)
<i>vacance</i> (f.), vacancy	<i>vacances</i> , holidays
<i>vente</i> (f.), sale	<i>ventes</i> , money paid for a fief to a superior lord in acknowledgment of his right.

But observe that though these nouns, given above, have a different meaning in the plural, they may also be used in their literal meaning in the plural, for example: *les épingles* may mean pins and pin-money; *les lettres* the letters, and literature, etc.

#### ON THE PLURAL OF FOREIGN SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 26. (1.) These remain generally unchanged in the plural, as: *Ave Maria*, *credo*, *maximum*, *minimum*, *compendium*, *dictamen*, *specimen*, *fac-simile*, *post-scriptum*, *alleluia*, *adagia*, *andante*, etc., except *senatus-consulte*, which takes an *s*.

(2.) But if these foreign nouns are naturalised they take a plural, as: *des opéras*, *des agendas*, *des visas*, *des alinéas*, *des erratas*, *des factums*, *des ultimatus*, *des quiproquos*, *des oratorios*, *des trios*, *des finales*, *des numéros*, *des embargos*, *des verdicts*, *des budgets*, *des toasts*, *des camarillas*, *des statholders*, etc.

(3.) Some form their plural according to the language from which they are taken, as: *quintetto*, *carbonaro*, *condottiere*, *dilettante*, *lazzarone*, which, as in Italian, form their plural in *i*.

#### ON THE PLURAL OF COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 27. (1.) When a compound substantive is formed of two substantives, or a substantive and adjective, both take the sign of the plural, as: *un chien-loup*, a wolf-dog, *des chiens-loups*; *un chef-lieu*, a large place, *des chefs-lieux*; *un cerf-volant*, a kite, *des cerfs-volants*;

except: *chèvre-feuille*, honey-suckle, *chèvre-feuilles*; *chèvre-pied*, satyr, *chèvre-pieds*; *cheval-leger*, light cavalry, *cheval-legers*; *terre-plein*, platform of earth (fortif), *terre-pleins*; *havre-sac*, knapsack, *havre-sacs*; *grand-messe*,\* high mass, *grand-messes*; *trou-madame*, pigeon-hole (a game), *trous-madame*; *grand-mère*, grandmother, *grand-mères*; *appui-main*, maulstick, *appuis-main*; *bain-marie*, hot-water bath, *bains-marie*; *hôtel-Dieu*, hospital in Paris, *hôtels-Dieu*; *haute-contre*, counter-tenor, *hautes-contre*.

§ 28. (2.) When a noun is compounded of two others, joined by a preposition, the first only takes the plural, as: *arc-en-ciel*, rainbow, *arcs-en-ciel*; *eau-de-vie*, brandy, *eaux-de-vie*; except—

<i>coq-à-l'âne</i> , cook and bull story	<i>doit-et-avoir</i> , debtor and creditor
<i>pied-à-terre</i> , temporary lodgings	account
<i>tête-à-tête</i> , private interview	<i>tout-ou-rien</i> , all or nothing (horol)
<i>pot-au-feu</i> , soup and stewed meat	<i>haut-le-pied</i> , vagabond, wanderer
<i>vis-à-vis</i> , a kind of carriage	

which remain unaltered in the plural.

§ 29. (3.) When a substantive is compounded of a noun and a verb, preposition, or adverb, the substantive alone takes the mark of the plural, as: *co-propriétaire*, co-proprietor, *co-propriétaires*; *vice-roi*, viceroy, *vice-rois*; except: *cure-dents*, tooth-pick, and *contre-poison*, antidote, which do not change.

But if the first part of the compound noun is a verb, the substantive, or substantives remain unaltered, as in *abat-jour*, skylight, *des abat-jour*; *un boute-feu*, a mischievous person, *des boute-feu*; *un hausse-col*, a gorget, *des hausse-col*, etc.

§ 30. (4.) Substantives compounded of verbs, and uninflected words, remain unaltered, as: *un passe-partout*, a master key, *des passe-partout*; *un ouï-dire*, a hearsay, *des ouï-dire*; etc.

§ 31. (5.) Substantives compounded with *garde* present a peculiar difficulty. When *garde* relates to animate objects it is a substantive, and takes the plural form, as: *garde-côte*, coast-guard, *des gardes-côtes*; but when it relates to inanimate objects it is a verb, and therefore cannot take the mark of the plural, as: *des garde-cendres*, fenders; *des garde-feu*, fire screens.

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\* In old French, adjectives formed from the Latin were the same both in the masculine and feminine. This is the reason why *grand* is written *grand*, in the here-mentioned words.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 32. An adjective is a word which expresses the quality of a substantive.

Adjectives are divided into five classes: *qualificative*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *indefinite*, and *numeral*.

§ 33. In French, adjectives and past participles used adjectively agree in gender and number with the substantive to which they relate, as :—

<i>un homme poli</i> , a polite man	<i>des hommes polis</i> , polite men
<i>une femme polie</i> , a polite woman	<i>des femmes polies</i> , polite women.

## QUALIFICATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 34. These adjectives are made feminine by adding an *e* mute to the masculine gender, as :—

MAS.	FEM.
<i>un garçon prudent</i> , a prudent boy	<i>une fille prudente</i> , a prudent girl
<i>un père savant</i> , a learned father	<i>une mère savante</i> , a learned mother.

§ 35. Adjectives ending in *e* mute in the masculine singular do not change for the feminine, as :—

*mon fils est jeune et aimable*, my son is young and amiable.  
*ma fille est jeune et aimable*, my daughter is young and amiable.

§ 36. Adjectives ending in *el*, *eil*, *ien*, *on*, *as*, and *et*, form

their feminine by doubling the last consonant and adding an *e* mute, as :—

*habituel*, habitual, *habituelle*  
*vermeil*, beautiful red, *vermeille*  
*chrétien*, christian, *chrétienne*  
*bon*, good, *bonne*  
*las*, tired, *lasse*  
*muet*, dumb, *muette*.

The following do not double the final consonant, but add *e* mute to it, and take the grave accent on the penultimate *e*, as :—

*complet*, complete, *complète*  
*concret*, concrete, *concrète*  
*discret*, discreet, *discrète*  
*inquiet*, uneasy, *inquiète*  
*replet*, replete, *replète*  
*secret*, secret, *secrète*.

§ 37. Adjectives which terminate in *f* change this letter into *ve*, as :—

<i>actif</i> , active, <i>active</i>	<i>neuf</i> , new, <i>neuве</i>
<i>naïf</i> , ingenuous, <i>naïve</i>	<i>vif</i> , active, <i>vive</i> .

§ 38. Adjectives which terminate in *x*, change this letter into *se*, as :—

MAS.	FEM.	MAS.	FEM.
<i>heureux</i> , happy,	<i>heureuse</i> ,	<i>courageux</i> , courageous,	<i>courageuse</i>
<i>jaloux</i> , jealous,	<i>jalouse</i> ,	<i>paresseux</i> , idle,	<i>paresseuse</i> .

*Doux*, sweet, makes *douce*; *faux*, false, makes *fausse*; *roux*, reddish, makes *rousse*; and *préfix*, *préfixe*.

§ 39. Adjectives which terminate in *eur*, and are formed from a participle present in *ant*, change *eur* into *euse*, as :—

MAS.	FEM.	MAS.	FEM.
<i>chanteur</i> , singer,	<i>chanteuse</i> ,	<i>danseur</i> , dancer,	<i>danseuse</i>
<i>menteur</i> , liar,	<i>menteuse</i> ,	<i>flatteur</i> , flatterer,	<i>flatteuse</i>
<i>trompeur</i> , deceive,	<i>trompeuse</i> ,	<i>connaisseur</i> , judge,	<i>connaisseuse</i> .

Adjectives terminating in *rieur*, express a comparative idea, and



follow the general rule by taking *e* mute in the feminine, as : *extérieur*, exterior ; *inférieur*, inferior ; *meilleur*, better ; *ultérieur*, ulterior, etc.

Some terminating in *eur*, change that form into *eresse*, as :—

MAS.	FEM.
<i>chasseur</i> , huntsman,	<i>chasseresse</i>
<i>enchanteur</i> , enchanter,	<i>enchanteresse</i>
<i>pêcheur</i> , sinner,	<i>pêcheresse</i>
<i>vengeur</i> , avenger,	<i>vengeresse</i> .

*Exécuteur* however forms *exécutrice*, *inventeur*, *inventrice*, *persécuteur*, *persécutrice*, etc.

§ 40. Substantives used adjectively, terminating in *teur*, change this into *trice* in the feminine, when derived from verbs, although not from the present participle, as :—

MAS.	FEM.
<i>accusateur</i> , accuser,	<i>accusatrice</i>
<i>consolateur</i> , consoler,	<i>consolatrice</i>
<i>créateur</i> , creator,	<i>créatrice</i>
<i>protecteur</i> , protector,	<i>protectrice</i> , etc.*

§ 41. The following adjectives cannot be reduced to any of the preceding rules, they forming their feminine irregularly :—

MAS.	FEM.
<i>beau</i> , handsome,	<i>belle</i>
<i>benin</i> , benign,	<i>benigne</i>
<i>blanc</i> , white,	<i>blanche</i>
<i>caduc</i> , decrepit,	<i>caduque</i>
<i>coi</i> , calm,	<i>coite</i> .
<i>dissous</i> , dissolved,	<i>dissoute</i>
<i>favori</i> , favorite,	<i>favorite</i>
<i>fou</i> , foolish,	<i>folle</i>
<i>frais</i> , fresh,	<i>fraîche</i>

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\* Pupils acquainted with Latin will at once observe that the majority of words terminating in *teur* and *trice* is derived from Latin words in *tor* and *tris*.

MAS.	FEM.
<i>franc</i> , frank,	<i>franche</i>
<i>Grec</i> , Greek,	<i>Grecque</i>
<i>Hébreu</i> , Hebrew,	<i>Hébraïque</i>
<i>jumeau</i> , twin,	<i>jumelle</i>
<i>long</i> , long,	<i>longue</i>
<i>malin</i> , malicious,	<i>maligne</i>
<i>mat</i> , dull,	<i>matte</i>
<i>mou</i> , soft,	<i>molle</i>
<i>nouveau</i> , new,	<i>nouvelle</i>
<i>nul</i> , none,	<i>nulle</i>
<i>paysan</i> , countryman,	<i>paysanne</i>
<i>public</i> , public,	<i>publique</i>
<i>sec</i> , dry,	<i>sèche</i>
<i>tiers</i> , third,	<i>tierce</i>
<i>traître</i> , traitor,	<i>traîtresse</i>
<i>Turc</i> , Turk,	<i>Turque</i>
<i>vieillot</i> , oldish,	<i>vieillotte</i>
<i>vieux</i> , old,	<i>vieille</i> .

§ 42. When placed before nouns beginning with a vowel, or *h* mute, *beau*, *nouveau*, *fou*, *mou*, *vieux*, make in the masculine *bel*, *nouvel*, *fol*, *mol*, *vieil*, though *vieil* is now only used in Scripture, as : *le vieil homme*, the old sinner.

§ 43. Some words used as adjectives have two feminines, as :—

MAS.	FEM.
<i>chanteur</i> , <i>chanteuse</i> , <i>cantatrice</i> , singer	
<i>chasseur</i> , <i>chasseuse</i> , <i>chasseresse</i> , hunter	
<i>débiteur</i> , <i>débiteuse</i> , <i>débitrice</i> , retailer, debtor	
<i>demandeur</i> , <i>demandeuse</i> , <i>demanderesse</i> , one who asks, plaintiff	
<i>vendeur</i> , <i>vendeuse</i> , <i>venderesse</i> , seller.	

§ 44. The following words sometimes used as adjectives, cannot be brought under any rule :—

*ambassadeur*, ambassador, *ambassadrice*  
*gouverneur*, governor, *gouvernante*.

*serviteur*, servant, *servante*  
*empereur*, emperor, *impératrice*.

§ 45. The ensuing words are either substantives or adjectives used substantively, and change generally *e* mute into *esse* :—

*abbé*, abbot ; *abbesse*, abbess  
*âne*, ass ; *ânesse*, she-ass  
*chanoine*, canon ; *chanoinesse*, canoness  
*comte*, count ; *comtesse*, countess  
*diable*, demon ; *diabessee*, she-demon  
*druide*, druid ; *druidesse*, druidess  
*hôte*, landlord ; *hôtesse*, landlady  
*ivrogne*, drunkard ; *ivrognesse*, a female drunkard  
*larron*, thief ; *larronesse*, female thief  
*maître*, master ; *maîtresse*, mistress  
*mulâtre*,\* mulatto ; *mulâtresse*, a female mulatto  
*négre*,\* negro ; *négresse*, negress  
*pair*, peer ; *païresse*, peeress  
*pauvre*,\* a poor man ; *pauvresse*, a begging female  
*prince*, prince ; *princesse*, princess  
*prophète*, prophet ; *prophétresse*, prophetess  
*sauvage*,\* savage ; *sauvagesse*, a female savage  
*suisse*, Swiss ; *suisseuse*, a Swiss woman, etc.

§ 46. The adjectives *chatain*, nut-brown ; *dispos*, active, nimble ; *résous*, resolved ; *partisan*, partisan ; *témoin*, witness ; *velin*, vellum, etc., have no feminine. The words *artisan*, *poète*, *peintre*, *auteur*, *graveur*, *sculpteur*, *imprimeur*, *docteur*, and generally those expressing a trade, or profession, usually carried on by men, have no feminine, even when referring to females ; neither have *amateur* ; *grognon*, grumbler ; *témoin*, witness, a feminine.

§ 47. The following adjectives are only used in the feminine :—  
*crasse*, as in *ignorance crasse*, dense ignorance  
*cursive*, „ *écriture cursive*, running hand  
*franque* „ *la langue Franque*, lingua Franca, the language spoken in the Levant  
*jardinée* „ *pierres jardinées*, stones covered with grass  
*occase* „ *amplitude occase*, occasive amplitude (astronomical term)

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\* These change only when substantives ; they never vary as adjectives, as : *une bonne suisse*, a female Swiss servant ; *une pauvre femme*, a poor woman, etc.

<i>océane</i> ,	as in	<i>mer océane</i> ,	ocean
<i>pertuse</i>	„	<i>feuille pertuse</i> ,	speckled leaf
<i>plénière</i>	„	<i>indulgence plénière</i> ,	plenary indulgence
<i>ranine</i>	„	<i>veine ranine</i> ,	a ranular vein
<i>romane</i>	„	<i>langue romane</i> ,	the Romance language.

## THE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 48. The plural is formed by adding an *s* to the singular of both genders, as :—

*un homme savant, des hommes savants*, learned men.

*une femme savante, des femmes savantes*, learned women.

§ 49. Adjectives ending in *s* or *x*, do not change, as : *gras*, fat ; *gros*, big ; *heureux*, happy, etc.

§ 50. Adjectives ending in *au* take *x*, as : *nouveau*, *nouveaux*, new ; *beau*, *beaux*, handsome.

§ 51. Adjectives ending in *al* form their plural in *aux*, as : *numéral*, *numéraux* ; *moral*, *moraux*, etc. But some follow the general rule and take an *s*, as : *filial* ; *fatal* ; *bancal*, bandy-legged ; *frugal* ; *final* ; *naval* ; *natal* ; *nasal* ; *matinal*, early ; *pénal* ; *initial* ; *théâtral*, theatrical ; *glacial*, icy ; *pascal*, paschal.

*Mode of Forming the Feminine and Plural of Compound Adjectives.*

§ 52. When compounded of two adjectives, they take the sign of both gender and number after each, as :—

*des fruits aigres-doux* (Acad.), bitter-sweet fruits

*des couleurs bleues foncées* (Buff.), dark-blue colours,

except in *mort-né*, still-born, where the first adjective does not change, as : *deux enfants mort-nés* (Acad.), two still-born children.

§ 53. When an adverb, preposition, or participle, are parts of the compound adjective, the sign of number and gender is affixed to the adjective only, as :—

*avant-dernier*, last but one, *les avant-derniers*

*bien-aimé*, well-beloved, *des bien-aimés*

*contre-révolutionnaire*, anti-revolutionary, *des contre-révolutionnaires*  
*mal-avisé*, ill-advised, *des mal-avisés*.

*Soi-disant*, would-be, self-styled, is invariable, as : *de soi-disant nobles*, self-styled noblemen.

§ 54. When two adjectives form the compound, the first capable of being used adverbially, the second only is made to agree in gender and number with the substantive, as :—

*un cheval court-jointé*, a short-jointed horse  
*un animal long-jointé*, a long-jointed animal  
*de l'avoine clair-semée*, broad-cast oats  
*une femme court-vêtue*, a short-skirted woman  
*une fille nouveau-née*, a new-born girl;

these being used instead of *courtement-jointé*, *clairement semée*, etc. It is to be observed that the following is thus changed :—

MAS. SING.	PLUR.	FEM. SING.	PLUR.
<i>tout-puissant</i>	<i>tout-puissants</i>	<i>toute-puissante</i>	<i>toutes-puissantes</i>

almighty ;

*Ivre-mort*, dead-drunk, and *frais-cueilli*, fresh-gathered, are not, according to the Academy, to be considered as compound adjectives, neither is *brèche-dent*, gap-toothed.

#### ON THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

§ 55. There are, in French, three degrees of comparison—the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

§ 56. The *Positive* is the adjective itself, as :—

*Un génie puissant et élevé*, a powerful and lofty genius.

§ 57. The *Comparative* is the adjective preceded by one of the words, *plus*, more ; *moins*, less ; and *aussi*, as ; so that there are three sorts of comparatives—namely, a comparative of *superiority*, *inferiority*, and *equality*.

1. The comparative of *superiority* is formed by placing *plus*, more, before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it, as :—

*Un génie plus puissant et plus élevé que Bossuet* (Villemain).  
 A genius more powerful and more lofty than Bossuet.

2. The *comparative of inferiority* is formed by placing *moins*, less, before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it, as :—

*Un génie moins puissant et moins élevé que Bossuet.*

A genius less powerful and less lofty than Bossuet.

3. The *comparative of equality* is formed by placing *aussi*, as, before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it, as :—

*Un génie aussi puissant et aussi élevé que Bossuet.*

A genius as powerful and as lofty as Bossuet.

But in *negative sentences* *si* is generally used, as :—

*Il n'a pas un génie si puissant et si élevé que Bossuet.*

He has not a genius so powerful nor so lofty as Bossuet.

§ 58. There are two kinds of *Superlative* in French—the *superlative relative* and the *superlative absolute*.

1. The *superlative relative* implies a comparison ; it is formed by prefixing *le, la, les*, or the possessive adjectives *mon, ma*, etc., before the comparative of inferiority or superiority, as :—

*le plus grand des écoliers*, the tallest of the scholars

*les hommes les plus sages*, the wisest men

*mon plus cher ami*, my dearest friend

*le meilleur enfant*, the best child.

2. The *superlative absolute* expresses the quality in the highest or lowest degree, but without mentioning the objects with which it is compared. It is formed by putting *très, fort, bien*, very, or any other similar adverb before the adjective, as :—

*C'est un homme très malheureux,*

He is a very unfortunate man.

§ 59. *Le plus, le mieux, le moins*, placed before an adjective without implying comparison or having reference to a verb or adverb, remain invariable, as :—

*Elle est le plus affligée et cependant elle me plaît le plus.*

She is the most sad and yet she pleases me the most.

§ 60. The adjectives *bon*, *mauvais*, *petit*, and the adverbs *bien*, *mal*, *peu*, form their degrees of comparison in the following manner, as :—

*Adjectives.*

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>bon</i> , good	<i>meilleur</i> ,* better	<i>le meilleur</i> , the best.
<i>mauvais</i> , bad	<i>pire</i> ,* worse	<i>le pire</i> , the worst.
<i>petit</i> , little	<i>moindre</i> * less	<i>le moindre</i> , the least.

*Adverbs.*

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>bien</i> , well	<i>mieux</i> , better	<i>le mieux</i> , the best.
<i>mal</i> , badly	<i>pis</i> , worse	<i>le pis</i> , the worst.
<i>peu</i> , little	<i>moins</i> , less	<i>le moins</i> , the least.

*Plus mal*, *plus mauvais*, and *plus petit*, with regard to size, are likewise used ; but never *plus bien*, *plus bon*, or *plus peu*.

§ 61. The following table of the *Degrees of Comparison* may be found useful :—

1	2			3		
POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.			SUPERLATIVE.		
	<i>superiority</i>	<i>equality</i>	<i>inferiority</i>	<i>absolute</i>	<i>superiority</i>	<i>relative inferiority</i>
The adjective itself	<i>plus—que</i> more than	<i>aussi—que</i> as as	<i>moins—que</i> less than	<i>très</i> , very <i>beaucoup</i> , much <i>fort</i> , much <i>extrêmement</i> , etc. extremely	<i>le plus</i> <i>la plus</i> <i>les plus</i> the most	<i>le moins</i> <i>la moins</i> <i>les moins</i> the least

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 62. The possessive adjectives are :—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL FOR BOTH	
MAS.	FEM.	GENDERS.	
<i>mon</i> ,	<i>ma</i> ,	<i>my</i> ,	<i>mes</i> }
<i>ton</i> ,	<i>ta</i> ,	<i>thy</i> ,	<i>tes</i> }
<i>son</i> ,	<i>sa</i> ,	<i>his, hers, its</i> ,	<i>ses</i> }
relating to one person.			

\* *Meilleur*, *pire*, and *moindre*, are formed from the Latin, *melior*, *pejor*, *minor*.

SINGULAR FOR  
BOTH GENDERS.PLURAL FOR  
BOTH GENDERS.

<i>notre,</i>	our,	<i>nos</i>	} relating to more than one person.
<i>votre,</i>	your,	<i>vos</i>	
<i>leur,</i>	their,	<i>leurs*</i>	

§ 63. Possessive Adjectives are repeated in French before every noun which they specify, and they agree with it in gender and number, as:—

*Mon oncle, ma tante, et mes cousins sont à Paris.*

My uncle, my aunt, and my cousins are in Paris.

§ 64. The possessive adjective always agrees in French with the thing *possessed*, and not, as in English, with its possessor, as: *il aime sa femme*, he loves his wife; *elle aime son mari*, she loves her husband.

§ 65. *Mon, ton, son*, are used instead of *ma, ta, sa*, before a noun feminine beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, in order to avoid the hiatus caused by the meeting of two vowels, as: *mon âme*, my soul; *ton humeur*, thy temper.

#### DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 66. The Demonstrative Adjectives serve to denote and point out objects, and to distinguish them from one another. They are:—

MAS. SING.

FEM. SING.

*ce*, before a consonant or *h* aspir.; *cette*, this or that;

*cet*, before a vowel or *h* mute.†

PLUR. BOTH GENDERS.

*ces*, these or those.

#### Examples.

SING.

PLUR.

*ce tableau*, this picture; *ces tableaux*

*ce monde*, this world; *ces mondes*

*cette femme*, this woman; *ces femmes*

*cette école*, this school; *ces écoles*

*ce héros*, this hero; *ces héros*.

\* From the Latin *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, illorum*.

† From the Latin, *ecce—hoc*.



§ 67. *Oi* and *là*, here and there, are often added to point out persons or things more particularly, as :—

*Cet homme-ci est moins estimable que cet homme-là.* (Acad.)  
This man is worthy of less esteem than that one.

#### INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

§ 68. These adjectives present the nouns in an indefinite and general manner. They are :—

<i>aucun,</i>	none, no one, not any
<i>autre,</i>	other, another
<i>certain,</i>	certain, some, some one
<i>chaque,</i>	each, every
<i>maint,</i>	many
<i>même,</i>	same, like, self
<i>nul,</i>	no one, none, no, not one
<i>plusieurs,</i>	several, many
<i>pas un,</i>	none, not one
<i>quel,</i>	which, what
<i>quelque,</i>	some, some other
<i>quelconque,</i>	whatever, whatsoever
<i>quelque—que,</i>	} whatever, how great or little soever
<i>quel que,</i>	
<i>tel,</i>	such
<i>tout,</i>	any, every, anyone.*

#### NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 69. Adjectives of number are separated into *Cardinal Numbers* and *Ordinal Numbers*.

*Cardinal Numbers* are made use of to indicate or count the number of persons or things.

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* <i>Aucun</i> from the Latin	<i>aliquis unus</i>	<i>plusieurs</i> from the Latin	<i>plus</i>
<i>autre</i>	<i>alter, alius</i>	<i>quel</i>	<i>qualis</i>
<i>certain</i>	<i>certus, quidam</i>	<i>quelque</i>	<i>qualisquam, qualis-</i>
<i>chaque</i>	<i>quisque unus</i>		<i>qualis</i>
<i>maint</i> from the Teutonic	<i>many</i>	<i>quelconque</i>	<i>qualiscumque</i>
<i>même</i> from the Latin	<i>semel ipsoissimus</i>	<i>tel</i>	<i>talis</i>
<i>nul</i>	<i>nullus</i>	<i>tout</i>	<i>totus, omnis.</i>

*Ordinal Numbers* indicate the rank or order that persons or things stand in with respect to each other.

The numeral adjectives are of both genders excepting *un*, *premier*, *second*, which add *e* at the end in the feminine.

## THE CARDINAL NUMBERS.

*Un*, one  
*Deux*, two  
*Trois*, three  
*Quatre*, four  
*Cinq*, five  
*Six*, six  
*Sept*, seven  
*Huit*, eight  
*Neuf*, nine  
*Dix*, ten  
*Onze*, eleven  
*Douze*, twelve  
*Treize*, thirteen  
*Quatorze*, fourteen  
*Quinze*, fifteen  
*Seize*, sixteen  
*Dix-sept*, seventeen  
*Dix-huit*, eighteen  
*Dix-neuf*, nineteen  
*Vingt*, twenty  
*Vingt-et-un*, twenty-one  
*Vingt-deux*, twenty-two  
*Vingt-trois*, twenty-three  
*Vingt-quatre*, twenty-four  
*Vingt-cinq*, twenty-five  
*Vingt-six*, twenty-six  
*Vingt-sept*, twenty-seven  
*Vingt-huit*, twenty-eight  
*Vingt-neuf*, twenty-nine  
*Trente*, thirty  
*Trente-et-un*, thirty-one  
*Quarante*, forty  
*Quarante-et-un*, forty-one  
*Cinquante*, fifty

## THE ORDINAL NUMBERS.

*Premier*, first  
*Second*, or *deuxième*, second  
*Troisième*, third  
*Quatrième*, fourth  
*Cinquième*, fifth  
*Sixième*, sixth  
*Septième*, seventh  
*Huitième*, eighth  
*Neuvième*, ninth  
*Dixième*, tenth  
*Onzième*, eleventh  
*Douzième*, twelfth  
*Treizième*, thirteenth  
*Quatorzième*, fourteenth  
*Quinzième*, fifteenth  
*Seizième*, sixteenth  
*Dix-septième*, seventeenth  
*Dix-huitième*, eighteenth  
*Dix-neuvième*, nineteenth  
*Vingtième*, twentieth  
*Vingt-et-unième*, twenty-first  
*Vingt-deuxième*, twenty-second  
*Vingt-troisième*, twenty-third  
*Vingt-quatrième*, twenty-fourth  
*Vingt-cinquième*, twenty-fifth  
*Vingt-sixième*, twenty-sixth  
*Vingt-septième*, twenty-seventh  
*Vingt-huitième*, twenty-eighth  
*Vingt-neuvième*, twenty-ninth  
*Trentième*, thirtieth  
*Trente-et-unième*, thirty-first  
*Quarantième*, fortieth  
*Quarante-et-unième*, forty-first  
*Cinquantième*, fiftieth

## THE CARDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>Cinquante-et-un</i> , fifty-one
<i>Soixante</i> , sixty
<i>Soixante-et-un</i> ,* sixty-one
<i>Soixanté-et-dix</i> , seventy
<i>Soixante-et-onze</i> , seventy-one
<i>Soixante-douze</i> , seventy-two
<i>Soixante-treize</i> , seventy-three
<i>Soixante-quatorze</i> , seventy-four
<i>Soixante-quinze</i> , seventy-five
<i>Soixante-seize</i> , seventy-six
<i>Soixante-dix-sept</i> , seventy-seven
<i>Soixante-dix-huit</i> , seventy-eight
<i>Soixante-dix-neuf</i> , seventy-nine
<i>Quatre-vingts</i> , eighty
<i>Quatre-vingt-un</i> , eighty-one
<i>Quatre-vingt-dix</i> , ninety
<i>Quatre-vingt-onze</i> , ninety-one
<i>Quatre-vingt-douze</i> , ninety-two
<i>Quatre-vingt-treize</i> , ninety-three
<i>Quatre-vingt-quatorze</i> , ninety-four
<i>Quatre-vingt-quinze</i> , ninety-five
<i>Quatre-vingt-seize</i> , ninety-six
<i>Quatre-vingt-dix-sept</i> , ninety-seven
<i>Quatre-vingt-dix-huit</i> , ninety-eight
<i>Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf</i> , ninety-nine
<i>Cent</i> , hundred
<i>Cent un</i> , hundred and one
<i>Cent deux</i> , hundred and two

## THE ORDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>Cinquante-et-unième</i> , fifty-first
<i>Soixantième</i> , sixtieth
<i>Soixante-et-unième</i> , sixty-first
<i>Soixante-et-dixième</i> , seventieth
<i>Soixante-et-onzième</i> , seventy-first
<i>Soixante-et-douzième</i> , seventy-second
<i>Soixante-treizième</i> , seventy-third
<i>Soixante-quatorzième</i> , seventy-fourth
<i>Soixante-quinzième</i> , seventy-fifth
<i>Soixante-seizième</i> , seventy-sixth
<i>Soixante-dix-septième</i> , seventy-seventh
<i>Soixante-dix-huitième</i> , seventy-eighth
<i>Soixante-dix-neuvième</i> , seventy-ninth
<i>Quatre-vingtième</i> , eightieth
<i>Quatre-vingt-unième</i> , eighty-first
<i>Quatre-vingt-dixième</i> , ninetieth
<i>Quatre-vingt-onzième</i> , ninety-first
<i>Quatre-vingt-douzième</i> , ninety-second
<i>Quatre-vingt-treizième</i> , ninety-third
<i>Quatre-vingt-quatorzième</i> , ninety-fourth
<i>Quatre-vingt-quinzième</i> , ninety-fifth
<i>Quatre-vingt-seizième</i> , ninety-sixth
<i>Quatre-vingt-dix-septième</i> , ninety-seventh
<i>Quatre-vingt-dix-huitième</i> , ninety-eighth
<i>Quatre-vingt-dix-neuvième</i> , ninety-ninth
<i>Centième</i> , hundredth
<i>Cent-unième</i> , hundred and first
<i>Cent-deuxième</i> , hundred and second

\* *Soixante-un*, *Soixante-dix*, can also be said, but for the sake of euphony it is rarely used.

## THE CARDINAL NUMBERS.

*Deux cents*, two hundred  
*Mille*, thousand  
*Dix mille*, ten thousand  
*Million*, million

## THE ORDINAL NUMBERS.

*Deux centième*, two hundredth  
*Millième*, thousandth  
*Dix millième* ten thousandth  
*Millionième*, millionth.

§ 70. *Vingt* and *cent* are the only cardinal numbers which take an *s* in the plural, when they are preceded by another number. But when they are followed by another number, or used for the date of the year, they do not take an *s*, as :—

*quatre-vingts chevaux*, eighty horses  
*quatre-vingt-dix chevaux*, ninety horses  
*deux cents moutons*, two hundred sheep  
*deux cent-vingts moutons*, two hundred and twenty sheep  
*l'an mil cinq cent*, in the year fifteen hundred.

We use *les Septante* in speaking of the seventy translators of the Bible (*Septuaginta*).

§ 71. *Mille*, a thousand, is always invariable ; but *mille*, a mile, takes an *s* ; therefore *cinq mille* is five thousand, *cinq milles* five miles. In speaking of years of the Christian era, *mille* is abridged into *mil*, as :—

*Le prince mourut en mil huit cent soixante-deux.*

The prince died in eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

§ 72. All the ordinals can take the mark of the plural, as : *les cinq dixièmes*, five-tenths.

§ 73. There are three sorts of numbers, viz. : the *Collective*, the *Proportional*, and the *Fractional*.

1. The *collective* are :—

<i>une douzaine</i> , a dozen	<i>une cinquantaine</i> , a number of 50
<i>une demi-douzaine</i> , half a dozen	<i>une soixantaine</i> „ 60
<i>une quinzaine</i> , a number of 15	<i>une centaine</i> „ 100
<i>une vingtaine</i> ] „ 20	<i>un millier</i> „ 1000

These can all take the sign of the plural. *Trentaine, quarantaine, cinquante, soixante, centaine*, are used absolutely to indicate age, as : *il a passé la trentaine*, he has passed thirty.

N.B.—The following are made use of to indicate a person of a particular age, viz. :—

<i>quadragénaire</i> , forty years old	<i>octogénaire</i> , eighty years old
<i>quinquagénaire</i> , fifty „	<i>nonagénaire</i> , ninety „
<i>sexagénaire</i> , sixty „	<i>centénaire</i> , a hundred „
<i>septuagénaire</i> , seventy „	

*Une quinzaine* is in general employed to indicate a fortnight. *Quarantaine* is quarantine.

N.B.—*Neuvaine*, as a noun, indicates nine days of prayer. A few collectives end in *ain*, as : *quatrain, sixain, huitain, dixain*, a couplet of four, six, eight, ten lines.

2. The *proportional* are :—

<i>Double</i> , twofold	<i>Quintuple</i> , fivefold
<i>Triple</i> , threefold	<i>Décuple</i> , tenfold
<i>Quadruple</i> , fourfold	<i>Centuple</i> , etc., hundredfold, etc.

3. The *fractional* are those which express fractional parts by means of ordinal numbers preceded by the article, as : *cinquième*, the fifth ; except *la moitié, le demi*, the half ; *le tiers*, the third ; *le quart*, the fourth. *Le demi*, denotes the mathematical fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; *la demie* is used substantively to indicate the half of anything.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE PRONOUN.

§ 74. Pronouns are words which are used instead of nouns.

There are five sorts of pronouns, *Personal*, *Possessive*, *Demonstrative*, *Relative*, and *Indefinite*.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns are divided into two classes, called *Conjunctive* and *Disjunctive*.

## CONJUNCTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

§ 75. Conjunctive personal pronouns are always united to a verb, and are thus declined :—

SUBJ. OF THE VERB, OR NOM.	INDIRECT OBJECT OF THE VERB, OR DATIVE.
<i>je</i> , I, <i>je donne</i> , I give	<i>me</i> , to me, <i>il me donne</i> , he gives me
<i>tu</i> , thou, <i>ris-tu?</i> do you laugh?	<i>te</i> , to thee, <i>il te frappe</i> , he strikes thee
<i>il</i> , he, or it, <i>il chante</i> , he sings	<i>lui</i> , to him, her, it, <i>elle lui écrit</i> , she writes to him
<i>elle</i> , she, or it, <i>elle reçoit</i> , she receives	
<i>nous</i> , we, <i>nous dormons</i> , we sleep	<i>nous</i> , to us, <i>il nous parle</i> , he speaks to us
<i>vous</i> , you, <i>finissez-vous?</i> do you finish?	<i>vous</i> , to you, <i>je vous écris</i> , I write to you

SUBJ. OF THE VERB, OR NOM.

INDIRECT OBJECT OF THE VERB, OR  
DATIVE.

*ils*, they (m.), *ils vendent*, *leur*, to them, *nous leur don-*  
they sell *nous*, we give to them.  
*elles*,\* they (f.), *elles parlent*,  
they speak

DIRECT OBJECT OF THE VERB, OR ACCUSATIVE.

*me*, me, *il me frappe*, he strikes me  
*te*, thee, *nous te voyons*, we see you  
*le*, him, it, *je le loue*, I praise him  
*la*, her, it, *je la loue*, I praise her  
*nous*, we, *il nous étonne*, he astonishes us  
*vous*, you, *je vous punis*, I punish you  
*les*, they (both genders), *nous les rencontrons*, we meet them.

§ 76. The genitive of all the conjunctive personal pronouns is *en*,† which means *of*, or *from* him, her, it, them, any, etc., and refers to any person or thing immediately preceding, as:—

*Ce livre vous amuse ; vous en* This book amuses you ; you  
*parlez souvent* often speak of it.

§ 77. *Y*,‡ means *to*, or *at* him, her, them, it, in them, therein, etc. It is sometimes employed with reference to persons, but generally when speaking of things, as:—

*Il aime l'étude, et s'y livre en-* He loves study, and devotes  
*tièrement* himself entirely to it.

§ 78. Conjunctive personal pronouns always precede the verb, except in the imperative affirmatively, and in interrogations. In a compound tense they are placed before the auxiliary, as:—

*Je vous vois*, I see you *Ne le donnons pas*, let us not  
give it

\* From the Latin *ego*, *tu*, *ille*, *illa*, *nos*, *vos*, *illi*, *illæ*.† From the Latin *inde*.‡ From the Latin *ibi*.

*Je vous ai vu*, I have seen you    *Agit-il*, does he act ?  
*Donnons le*, let us give it.

**Observe that the third person singular and plural of the imperative belong properly to the present subjunctive, and therefore the pronoun, in these persons always precedes the verb.**

*Je, me, te, le, and la*, suppress the vowel when the next word begins with a vowel or *h* mute. (See § 3.)

§ 79. *Me* and *te* are changed into *moi* and *toi*, when coming after the verb, except when they are followed by the pronoun *en*, in which case they remain unaltered, as :—

*Ecrivez-moi*, write to me  
*Ecrivez m'en*, write to me  
about it.

### DISJUNCTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

§ 80. Disjunctive personal pronouns are put in the same place in French as in English. They are:—

NOM. AND ACC.	NOM. AND ACC.
<i>moi</i> , I, me	<i>nous</i> , we, us
<i>toi</i> , thou, thee	<i>vous</i> , you
<i>lui</i> (m.), he, him	<i>eux</i> (m.), they, them
<i>elle</i> (f.), she, her	<i>elles</i> (f.), they, them.
<i>soi</i> , oneself	

§ 81. These pronouns are used : 1st, for the sake of emphasis ; 2nd, after *c'est*, or *ce sont*, expressed or understood ; after *que*, than ; *ou*, or ; *comme*, as ; and *ni*, nor ; 3rd, when the verb has several subjects. They also form their genitive and dative cases with the help of the prepositions *à* or *de*, but they can also be governed by other prepositions, as :—

<i>Moi, je suis Français</i>	I am a Frenchman.
<i>C'est lui,</i>	It is he.
<i>Vous parlez plus qu'eux</i>	You speak more than they.
<i>Lui et moi nous dansons</i>	He and I dance.
<i>Il parle de moi</i>	He speaks of me.
<i>Je pense à toi</i>	I think of thee.
<i>Venez avec lui</i>	Come with him.



§ 82. There is also a reflective pronoun, so called because it represents the subject of the verb in any case but the nominative. It is:—

<i>me</i> , myself	<i>nous</i> , ourselves
<i>te</i> , thyself	<i>vous</i> , yourselves
<i>se</i> , himself, herself, itself	<i>se</i> , themselves.

§ 83. *Me* and *te*, reflective, change into *moi* and *toi* when after a verb. (See § 79.)

*Se* changes into *soi* when joined to a preposition, as : *On doit parler rarement de soi*, One should seldom speak of oneself.

*Soi* is never used but in reference to an indefinite subject.

§ 84. In order to give greater emphasis, the adjectives *même* or *seul* are sometimes added to the disjunctive pronouns, as : *Il l'a fait lui-même*, he himself has done it.

#### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 85. The possessive pronouns indicate the possession of a thing, and are used in the place of repeating a substantive previously mentioned. They are:—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
MAS.	FEM.	MAS.	FEM.
<i>le mien</i> , <i>la mienne</i> , mine		<i>les miens</i> , <i>les miennes</i>	
<i>le tien</i> , <i>la tienne</i> , thine		<i>les tiens</i> , <i>les tiennes</i>	
<i>le sien</i> , <i>la sienne</i> , his, hers, its		<i>les siens</i> , <i>les siennes</i>	
<i>le nôtre</i> , <i>la nôtre</i> , ours		<i>les nôtres</i> , <i>les nôtres</i>	
<i>le vôtre</i> , <i>la vôtre</i> , yours		<i>les vôtres</i> , <i>les vôtres</i>	
<i>le leur</i> , <i>la leur</i> , theirs		<i>les leurs</i> , <i>les leurs</i> .	

The *le*, *la*, *les*, preceding these pronouns, when it is accompanied by *de*, or *à*, is changed into *du*, *de la*, *des*, of, or from the ; and into *au*, *à la*, *aux*, to, or at the ; but the *the*, expressed in French, is not translated into English, as:—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
MAS.	FEM.	MAS.	FEM.
<i>du mien</i> , <i>de la mienne</i> , <i>des miens</i> , <i>des miennes</i> , of mine			
<i>au mien</i> , <i>à la mienne</i> , <i>aux miens</i> , <i>aux miennes</i> , to mine.			

§ 86. These pronouns always agree in gender and number with the object *possessed*, and not, as in English, with the possessor; as:—

*Mon frère et le sien*, my brother and his or hers.

*Votre sœur et la mienne*, your sister and mine.

#### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 87. These pronouns serve to point out the position of the object to which they refer. They are the following:

§ 88. *Ce*\*, he, she, this or that, is always used substantively before the verb *être*, to be, or before the relative pronouns *qui*, who, *que*, whom, *dont*, of or from whom or which, *à quoi*, to what, as:—

*C'est un élève studieux*, he is a studious pupil.

*C'est ce que je disais* (Acad.), that is what I said.

§ 89. *Ce* is of course always the subject of the verb, and drops the *e* before an *a*, or *u*, as: *ç'a été la cause de bien des malheurs*, this has been the cause of many misfortunes. But sometimes *ce* can be used as an accusative without any relative pronoun, as: *Soit fait, ce dit le frère* (La Font.) Let it be done, said the frater; *quant à ce, il n'a jamais fait de mal à personne* (Laplace), as to this, he has never done harm to anybody. *Ce* is also used without a relative pronoun in legal style, as: *nonobstant lettres à ce contraires*, notwithstanding letters contrary to this.

§ 90. *Celui*† (m. s.), *celle* (f. s.), that; *ceux* (m. p.), *celles* (f. p.), those, always followed by the relative pronouns *qui*, *que*, expressed or understood; by *de*, expressing possession; or by *de* followed by a present infinitive, or past participle, or adjective.

*Le suffrage de la nature l'emporte sur celui de l'art* (Gresset)    The voice of nature is stronger than the  
(*de* expressing possession)    voice of art.

\* In Latin, *Ecce iste* (Littré).

† From the Latin, *Ecce ille*.

*O'est un méchant métier que celui de médire* (Boileau) (de fol-  
lowed by pres. infin.) Slandering is a bad trade.

*La voix de celle que l'on aime* (La Bruyère) (celle followed by the relat. pron. *que*) The voice of the one we love.

§ 91. *Ci*, or *là*,\* is often added to these pronouns to point out the nearest or farthest of two or more persons, or things; they can generally be translated into English by *the former, the latter, this, that*, as:—

*Les docteurs succèdent aux martyrs; ceux-ci n'avaient que leur foi; ceux-là ont leur foi et leur génie* (Chateaubr.) Teachers succeed to martyrs; the latter had only faith; the former possess faith and genius.

§ 92. *Ceci*, this, and *cela*, that, formed from *ce*, united with *ci* and *là*; these two pronouns have no plural, are both masculine, and stand for something pointed at, but not named. They can generally be translated by *this thing, that thing*, as:—

*Ceci est soie; cela est laine* (Acad.), this is silk; that is wool.

*Ceci* has more power than *cela*, as:—

*Ceci n'est pas un jeu d'enfants*, this is no child's play.

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 93. The relative pronouns are so called, because they relate to a preceding noun or pronoun expressed or understood, called antecedent. They are *qui*, who; *que*, whom; *lequel*, which; *quoi*, what; *où*, where, in which. *Que* loses the *e*, before a vowel, but *qui* never changes.†

\* *Celui-ci, celui-là*, in Latin *ecce hic, illuc*

† *Que, qui*, from the Latin *qui*  
*lequel, „ ille qualis*

*quoi, from the Latin quid*  
*où, „ ubi.*

§ 94. *Qui* has neither gender nor number, relates to persons and things, and is thus declined :—

Nom. <i>qui</i> , who	<i>L'homme qui parle</i> , the man who speaks
Gen. <i>de qui</i> (for persons only), or <i>dont</i>	<i>La femme de qui</i> , or, <i>dont je parle</i> , the woman of whom I speak
Dat. <i>à qui</i> , to whom	<i>L'homme à qui je parle</i> , the man to whom I speak
Acc. <i>que</i> , whom	<i>La femme que je vois</i> , the woman whom I see.

§ 95. Though *qui* has two genitives, *de qui* and *dont*, *de qui* is only used in speaking of persons, when the following verb expresses an idea of transfer, or conveyance; but *dont* is used both of persons and things, and is generally preferred to *de qui*. We can therefore say, *l'enfant de qui*, or *dont j'ai reçu une plume*, the child from whom I have received a pen. But we cannot say, *les livres de qui vous parlez*, it must be, *les livres dont vous parlez*, the books of which you speak.\*

§ 96. *Dont* expresses also an idea of birth, descent, or origin, as :—  
*Les Gaulois dont ils sont descendus*, The Gauls from whom they are descended.

§ 97. *Lequel*, (m. s.), *laquelle*, (f. s.), *lesquels*, (m. p.), *lesquelles* (f. p.) are used instead of *qui*, or *que*. They agree in gender and number with the noun to which they relate, and are thus declined :—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
MAS.	FEM.	MAS.	FEM.
Nom. <i>lequel</i> , <i>laquelle</i>		<i>lesquels</i> , <i>lesquelles</i>	who, which, that
Gen. <i>duquel</i> , <i>de laquelle</i>		<i>desquels</i> , <i>desquelles</i>	of whom, etc.
Dat. <i>auquel</i> , <i>à laquelle</i>		<i>auxquels</i> , <i>auxquelles</i>	to whom, etc.

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\* Formerly *de qui* and *à qui* were also used for things, as :—  
*Une paix de qui les douceurs* (Racine), A peace of which the charms  
*La main par qui Dieu m'a frappé* (Volt.), The hand by which God has struck me  
*L'œil intellectuel par qui vous découvrez* The eye of the mind by which you discover  
*les merveilles de la cité sainte* (Chateaub.) the wonders of the holy city  
*Deux pivots sur qui roule aujourd'hui* Two pivots on which turns to-day our life  
*notre vie* (La Font.),

§ 98. The genitive and dative of these pronouns can be used when speaking of persons and things ; but these same cases of *qui* can only be used of persons (see § 95), as :—

<i>C'est une grammaire de laquelle (not de qui) on parle très bien</i>	It is a grammar of which they speak very well
<i>Voilà l'homme à qui (or auquel) je me fie</i>	There is the man in whom I trust.

§ 99. Observe that in speaking of persons *qui*, *de qui*, and *à qui*, are generally preferred to *lequel*, *duquel*, *auquel*, etc., except to avoid ambiguity, as :—

<i>Un homme s'est levé au milieu de l'assemblée lequel a parlé (Acad.)</i>	A man rose in the midst of the assembly who has spoken.
--	---

Here *lequel* is used because if *qui* was employed it would be doubtful if *l'homme*, the man, or *l'assemblée*, had spoken.

§ 100. *Duquel*, *de laquelle*, etc., must be used instead of *dont*, in speaking of animals or things, when the relative pronoun is parted from its antecedent by another substantive, as :—

<i>La peinture à l'étude de laquelle il s'est dévoué</i>	Painting, to the study of which he has devoted himself.
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§ 101. *Quoi*, what, is only used when speaking of things ; it is employed in an absolute manner in the sense of *lequel*, *laquelle*, etc. *Quoi* is always preceded or followed by a preposition, as :—

<i>Voilà de quoi il est question</i>	That is what the matter is
<i>C'est la chose à quoi il pense le moins</i>	It is the thing of which he thinks the least.

§ 102. When *qui*, *que*, *quoi*, and *lequel* have no antecedent they are called interrogative pronouns. In this case *qui*, who, whom, is only employed as subject and object in speaking of persons ; *que*, what, and *quoi*, what, in the same cases in speaking of things, as :—

Subj. *Qui est là ?* who is there ?

Obj. *Qui cherchez-vous ?* whom do you look for ?

Subj. *Que faites-vous ?* what are you doing ?

Obj. *Je ne sais que dire*, I do not know what to say.

*À quoi bon tout cela ?* what is the use of all that ?

§ 103. *Lequel*, which, as an interrogative pronoun, marks a distinction among several persons or things, as :—

*Lequel aimez-vous le mieux de ces deux tableaux-là ?* (Acad.) Which of these two pictures do you like best ?

§ 104. *Où* with an antecedent, is a relative pronoun, and always relates to inanimate objects, as :—

*L'instant où nous naissons est un pas vers la mort* (Volt.) The moment in which we are born is a step towards death.

It is often preceded by a preposition, and generally used when speaking of places, as :—

*Les villes par où il a passé* The towns through which he has passed.

Observe that the relative pronouns are often understood in English, but must always be expressed in French, as : *la poire que j'aime*, the pear I like. Here the pronoun *which*, is understood in English, but expressed by *que* in French.

#### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

§ 105. Indefinite pronouns express a general and vague signification, as :—

<i>autrui</i> , other people	<i>quelconque</i> , whatever
<i>chacun</i> , every one	<i>l'un l'autre</i> , one another
<i>on</i> , one, they, people, etc.	<i>l'un et l'autre</i> , both
<i>personne</i> , nobody	<i>l'un ou l'autre</i> , either
<i>quelqu'un</i> , somebody	<i>ni l'un ni l'autre</i> , neither.*
<i>quiconque</i> , whoever	

\* *Autrui*, from the Latin *alter*  
*chacun*                   "           *quisque unus*  
*on*                         "           *homo*

*personne*, from the Latin *persona*  
*quelconque*               "           *qualicumque*  
*quiconque*               "           *quicumque*.

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE VERB.

§ 106. Verb is the grammatical term for doing something.

§ 107. French verbs are divided into four conjugations, which are distinguished from each other by the termination of the infinitive mood.

The first terminates in *er*, as *parler*, to speak.

„ second „ in *ir*, as *finir*, to finish.

„ third „ in *oir*, as *recevoir*, to receive.

„ fourth „ in *re*, as *vendre*, to sell.

## § 108. AUXILIARY VERBS.

## CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB

*AVOIR*, TO HAVE.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
<i>Avoir</i> , to have.		<i>Avoir eu</i> , to have had.	'
PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
<i>Ayant</i> , having.		<i>Ayant eu</i> , having had.	
PARTICIPLE PAST.— <i>Eu</i> , m., <i>eue</i> , f., had.			

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.		Compound Tenses.	
PRESENT.		PRÆTERITE INDEFINITE.	
<i>J'ai</i> ,	I have.	<i>J'ai</i>	I have
<i>tu as</i> ,	thou hast.	<i>tu as</i>	thou hast
<i>il or elle a</i> ,	he or she has.	<i>il a</i>	he has
<i>nous avons</i> ,	we have.	<i>nous avons</i>	we have
<i>vous avez</i> ,	you have.	<i>vous avez</i>	you have
<i>ils or elles ont</i> ,	they have.	<i>ils ont</i>	they have

## IMPERFECT.

<i>J'avais,</i>	I had.
<i>tu avais,</i>	thou hadst.
<i>il avait,</i>	he had.
<i>nous avions,</i>	we had.
<i>vous aviez,</i>	you had.
<i>ils avaient,</i>	they had.

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>J'avais</i>	I had	} had.
<i>tu avais</i>	thou hadst	
<i>il avait</i>	he had	
<i>nous avions</i>	we had	
<i>vous aviez</i>	you had	
<i>ils avaient</i>	they had	

## PRÉTERITE DEFINITE.

<i>J'eus,</i>	I had.
<i>tu eus,</i>	thou hadst.
<i>il eut,</i>	he had.
<i>nous eûmes,*</i>	we had.
<i>vous eûtes,</i>	you had.
<i>ils eurent,</i>	they had.

## PRÉTERITE ANTERIEUR.

<i>J'eus</i>	I had	} had.
<i>tu eus</i>	thou hadst	
<i>il eut</i>	he had	
<i>nous eûmes</i>	we had	
<i>vous eûtes</i>	you had	
<i>ils eurent</i>	they had	

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

<i>J'aurai,</i>	I shall	} have.
<i>tu auras,</i>	thou shalt	
<i>il aura,</i>	he shall	
<i>nous aurons,</i>	we shall	
<i>vous aurez,</i>	you shall	
<i>ils auront,</i>	they shall	

## FUTURE ANTERIEUR.

<i>J'aurai</i>	I shall	} have had.
<i>tu auras</i>	thou shalt	
<i>il aura</i>	he shall	
<i>nous aurons</i>	we shall	
<i>vous aurez</i>	you shall	
<i>ils auront</i>	they shall	

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

<i>J'aurais,</i>	I should	} have.
<i>tu aurais,</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il aurait,</i>	he should	
<i>nous aurions,</i>	we should	
<i>vous auriez,</i>	you should	
<i>ils auraient,</i>	they should	

## PAST.

<i>J'aurais</i>	I should	} have had.
<i>tu aurais</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il aurait</i>	he should	
<i>nous aurions</i>	we should	
<i>vous auriez</i>	you should	
<i>ils auraient</i>	they should	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Aie,</i>	Have (thou).
<i>qu'il ait,</i>	let him have.
<i>ayons,</i>	let us have.
<i>ayez,</i>	have (ye).
<i>qu'ils aient,</i>	let them have.

\* In the *prétérits définits* of all verbs, the first and second person plural take the circumflex accent over the vowel that terminates the penultimate syllable.



## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PRÆTERITE.	
<i>Que j'aie,</i> <i>que tu aies,</i> <i>qu'il ait,</i> <i>que nous ayons,</i> <i>que vous ayez,</i> <i>qu'ils aient,</i>	That I may have.	<i>Que j'aie</i> <i>que tu aies</i> <i>qu'il ait</i> <i>que nous ayons</i> <i>que vous ayez</i> <i>qu'ils aient</i>	That I may have had.
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>Que j'eusse,</i> <i>que tu eusses,</i> <i>qu'il eût,*</i> <i>que nous eussions,</i> <i>que vous eussiez,</i> <i>qu'ils eussent,</i>	That I might have.	<i>que j'eusse</i> <i>que tu eusses</i> <i>qu'il eût</i> <i>que nous eussions</i> <i>que vous eussiez</i> <i>qu'ils eussent†</i>	That I might have had.

The auxiliary verb *avoir* is made use of to conjugate—

1st. Its own compound tenses, as : *J'ai eu*, I have had, etc.

2ndly. The compound tenses of the auxiliary verb *être*, to be, as :  
*J'ai été*, I have been, etc.

3rdly. The compound tenses of all active or transitive verbs, as :  
*J'ai aimé*, I have loved, etc.

4thly. The compound tenses of neuter verbs in general.

## § 109. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB

*ÊTRE*, TO BE.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
<i>Être</i> , to be.		<i>Avoir été</i> , to have been.	
PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
<i>Étant</i> , being.		<i>Ayant été</i> , having been.	
PARTICIPLE PAST.— <i>Été</i> ,† been.			

\* In the subjunctive mood of all verbs, the third person singular of the *imperfect tense* takes the circumflex accent over the vowel that precedes the final *t*, as : *qu'il chantât*, *qu'il vécût*, etc.

† This tense, by omitting the *que*, is used for the conditional past.

‡ The termination of *été* is never changed.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Simple Tenses.

## PRESENT.

<i>Je suis,</i>	I am.
<i>tu es,</i>	thou art.
<i>il or elle est,</i>	he or she is.
<i>nous sommes,</i>	we are.
<i>vous êtes,</i>	you are.
<i>ils or elles sont,</i>	they are.

## IMPERFECT.

<i>J'étais,</i>	I was.
<i>tu étais,</i>	thou wast.
<i>il était,</i>	he was.
<i>nous étions,</i>	we were.
<i>vous étiez,</i>	you were.
<i>ils étaient,</i>	they were.

## PRETERITE DEFINITE.

<i>Je fus,</i>	I was.
<i>tu fus,</i>	thou wast.
<i>il fut,</i>	he was.
<i>nous fûmes,</i>	we were.
<i>vous fûtes,</i>	you were.
<i>ils furent,</i>	they were.

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

<i>Je serai,</i>	I shall	} be.
<i>tu seras,</i>	thou shalt	
<i>il sera,</i>	he shall	
<i>nous serons,</i>	we shall	
<i>vous serez,</i>	you shall	
<i>ils seront,</i>	they shall	

## Compound Tenses.

## PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

<i>J'ai</i>	} été,	I have	} been.
<i>tu as</i>		thou hast	
<i>il a</i>		he has	
<i>nous avons</i>		we have	
<i>vous avez</i>		you have	
<i>ils ont</i>		they have	

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>J'avais</i>	} été	I had	} been.
<i>tu avais</i>		thou hadst	
<i>il avait</i>		he had	
<i>nous avions</i>		we had	
<i>vous aviez</i>		you had	
<i>ils avaient</i>		they had	

## PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'eus</i>	} été,	I had	} been.
<i>tu eus</i>		thou hadst	
<i>il eut</i>		he had	
<i>nous eûmes</i>		we had	
<i>vous eûtes</i>		you had	
<i>ils eurent</i>		they had	

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'aurai</i>	} été,	I shall	} have been.
<i>tu auras</i>		thou shalt	
<i>il aura</i>		he shall	
<i>nous aurons</i>		we shall	
<i>vous aurez</i>		you shall	
<i>ils auront</i>		they shall	

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

<i>Je serais,</i>	I should	} be.
<i>tu serais,</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il serait,</i>	he should	
<i>nous serions,</i>	we should	
<i>vous seriez,</i>	you should	
<i>ils seraient,</i>	they should	

## PAST.

<i>J'aurais</i>	} été,	I should	} have been.
<i>tu aurais</i>		thou shouldst	
<i>il aurait</i>		he should	
<i>nous aurions</i>		we should	
<i>vous auriez</i>		you should	
<i>ils auraient</i>		they should	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sois,</i>	Be (thou).
<i>qu'il soit,</i>	let him be.
<i>soyons,</i>	let us be.
<i>soyez,</i>	be (you).
<i>qu'ils soient,</i>	let them be.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Que je sois,*  
*que tu sois,*  
*qu'il soit,*  
*que nous soyons,*  
*que vous soyez,*  
*qu'ils soient,*

That I may  
 be.

## PRETERITE.

*Que j'aie*  
*que tu aies*  
*qu'il ait*  
*que nous ayons*  
*que vous ayez*  
*qu'ils aient*

été,

That I may  
 have been.

## IMPERFECT.

*Que je fusse,*  
*que tu fusses,*  
*qu'il fût,*  
*que nous fussions,*  
*que vous fussiez,*  
*qu'ils fussent,*

That I might  
 be.

## PLUPERFECT.

*Que j'eusse*  
*que tu eusses*  
*qu'il eût*  
*que nous eussions*  
*que vous eussiez*  
*qu'ils eussent*

été,

That I might  
 have been.

The auxiliary verb *être* is made use of to conjugate all passive verbs, as: *je suis aimé*, I am loved; the compound tenses of a few neuter verbs; and of all the reflective verbs, as: *je me suis promené*, I have walked.

## § 110. THE REGULAR VERBS.

It is from five simple parts of the verb that all the other tenses may be formed, and thence they are called the primitive forms or tenses; they are:—

The Present of the Infinitive,  
 The Present Participle,  
 The Past Participle,  
 The Present of the Indicative, and  
 The Preterite Definite.

Their forms in the four conjugations are as follows:—

PRES. INF.    PRES. PART.    PAST PART.    PRES. INDIC.    PRET. DEF.

<i>parler</i>	<i>parlant</i>	<i>parlé</i>	<i>parle</i>	<i>parlai</i>
<i>finir</i>	<i>finissant</i>	<i>finis</i>	<i>finis</i>	<i>finis</i>
<i>recevoir</i>	<i>recevant</i>	<i>reçu</i>	<i>reçois</i>	<i>reçus</i>
<i>vendre</i>	<i>vendant</i>	<i>vendu</i>	<i>vends</i>	<i>vendis.</i>

§ 111. The *Present of the Infinitive* forms two tenses—viz., the *Future*, by changing *r, oir, re*, into *rai, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront*; and the *Present Conditional*, by changing *r, oir, re*, into *rais, rais, rait, rions, riez, raient*.

§ 112. The *Present Participle* forms three tenses—viz., the three persons plural of the *Present of the Indicative*, by changing *ant* into *ons, ez, ent*, excepting in the third conjugation, where, in the third person plural, it changes *evant* into *oivent*. The *Imperfect Indicative*, by changing *ant* into *ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient*. The *Present Subjunctive*, by changing *ant* into *e, es, e, ions, iez, ent*; excepting in the third conjugation, which changes *evant* into *oive, oives, oive, evions, eviez, oivent*.

§ 113. The *Past Participle* forms all the compound tenses by *avoir* and *être*.

§ 114. The *Present of the Indicative* forms the *Imperative* by omitting the pronouns *tu, nous, vous* in all verbs, and by suppressing the characteristic *s* of the second person singular in the verbs of the first conjugation, and in those of the second conjugation which end in *ueillir, frir*, and *vrir*.

§ 115. The *Preterite Definite* forms the *Imperfect Subjunctive* by adding to the second person singular *se, ses, t, sions, siez, sent*.

Observe that the only variable letters in the four conjugations are the terminations **ER, IR, OIR, and RE**; the part that remains invariable is called the root.

## § 116. PARADIGM OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION, IN ER.

## PARLER, TO SPEAK.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
<i>Parler,</i>	to speak.	<i>Avoir parlé,</i>	to have spoken.
PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
<i>Parlant,</i>	speaking.	<i>Ayant parlé,</i>	having spoken.
PARTICIPLE PAST.— <i>Parlé,</i> spoken.			

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Simple Tenses.

## Compound Tenses.

PRESENT.		PRETERITE INDEFINITE.	
<i>Je parle,</i>	I speak.	<i>J'ai</i>	I have
<i>tu parles,</i>	thou speakest.	<i>tu as</i>	thou hast
<i>il parle,</i>	he speaks.	<i>il a</i>	he has
<i>nous parlons</i>	we speak.	<i>nous avons</i>	we have
<i>vous parlez,</i>	you speak.	<i>vous avez</i>	you have
<i>ils parlent,</i>	they speak.	<i>ils ont</i>	they have

IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>Je parlais,</i>	I was	<i>J'avais</i>	I had
<i>tu parlais,</i>	thou wast	<i>tu avais</i>	thou hadst
<i>il parlait,</i>	he was	<i>il avait</i>	he had
<i>nous parlions,</i>	we were	<i>nous avions</i>	we had
<i>vous parliez,</i>	you were	<i>vous aviez</i>	you had
<i>ils parlaient,</i>	they were	<i>ils avaient</i>	they had

PRETERITE DEFINITE.		PRETERITE ANTERIOR.	
<i>Je parlai,</i>	I spoke.	<i>J'eus</i>	I had
<i>tu parlas,</i>	thou spokest.	<i>tu eus</i>	thou hadst
<i>il parla,</i>	he spoke.	<i>il eut</i>	he had
<i>nous parlâmes,</i>	we spoke.	<i>nous eûmes</i>	we had
<i>vous parlâtes,</i>	you spoke.	<i>vous eûtes</i>	you had
<i>ils parlèrent,</i>	they spoke.	<i>ils eurent</i>	they had

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.		FUTURE ANTERIOR.	
<i>Je parlerai,</i>	I shall	<i>J'aurai</i>	I shall
<i>tu parleras,</i>	thou shalt	<i>tu auras</i>	thou shalt
<i>il parlera,</i>	he shall	<i>il aura</i>	he shall
<i>nous parlerons,</i>	we shall	<i>nous aurons</i>	we shall
<i>vous parlerez,</i>	you shall	<i>vous aurez</i>	you shall
<i>ils parleront,</i>	they shall	<i>ils auront</i>	they shall

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.			PAST.		
<i>Je parlerais,</i>	I should	} speak.	<i>J'aurais,</i>	I should	} have spoken.
<i>tu parlerais,</i>	thou shouldst		<i>tu aurais</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il parlerait,</i>	he should		<i>il aurait</i>	he should	
<i>nous parlerions,</i>	we should		<i>nous aurions,</i>	we should	
<i>vous parleriez,</i>	you should		<i>vous auriez</i>	you should	
<i>ils parleraient,</i>	they should		<i>ils auraient</i>	they should	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Parle,</i>	Speak (thou).
<i>qu'il parle,</i>	let him speak.
<i>parlons,</i>	let us speak.
<i>parlez,</i>	speak (you).
<i>qu'ils parlent,</i>	let them speak.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PRÆTERITE.	
<i>Que je parle,</i> <i>que tu parles,</i> <i>qu'il parle,</i> <i>que nous parlions,</i> <i>que vous parliez,</i> <i>qu'ils parlent,</i>	<i>That I may speak.</i>	<i>Que j'aie</i> <i>que tu aies</i> <i>qu'il ait</i> <i>que nous ayons</i> <i>que vous ayez</i> <i>qu'ils aient</i>	<i>That I may have spoken.</i>
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>Que je parlasse,</i> <i>que tu parlasses,</i> <i>qu'il parlât,</i> <i>que nous parlussions,</i> <i>que vous parlassiez,</i> <i>qu'ils parlassent,</i>	<i>That I might speak.</i>	<i>Que j'eusse</i> <i>que tu eusses</i> <i>qu'il eût</i> <i>que nous eussions</i> <i>que vous eussiez</i> <i>qu'ils eussent</i>	<i>That I might have spoken.</i>

Conjugate the following verbs like *parler* :—

<i>absorber,</i>	to absorb	<i>autoriser,</i>	to authorize
<i>affliger,</i>	to afflict	<i>céder,</i>	to yield
<i>aimer,</i>	to love	<i>commander,</i>	to command
<i>attacher,</i>	to attach	<i>complimenter,</i>	to compliment
<i>attaquer,</i>	to attack	<i>condamner,</i>	to condemn
<i>attribuer,</i>	to attribute	<i>conjuguer,</i>	to conjugate
<i>augmenter,</i>	to augment	<i>contempler,</i>	to contemplate

<i>daigner,</i>	to deign	<i>inventer,</i>	to invent
<i>développer,</i>	to develop	<i>laisser,</i>	to leave
<i>dicter,</i>	to dictate	<i>laver,</i>	to wash
<i>discerner,</i>	to discern	<i>mendier,</i>	to beg
<i>dispenser,</i>	to dispense with	<i>négociier,</i>	to negotiate
<i>effectuer,</i>	to effect	<i>nommer,</i>	to name
<i>embarrasser,</i>	to embarrass	<i>offenser,</i>	to offend
<i>empêcher,</i>	to prevent	<i>plaider,</i>	to plead
<i>emprisonner,</i>	to imprison	<i>porter,</i>	to carry
<i>enseigner,</i>	to teach	<i>racommoder,</i>	to mend
<i>envier,</i>	to envy	<i>récompenser,</i>	to reward
<i>ériger,</i>	to erect	<i>remercier,</i>	to thank
<i>espérer,</i>	to hope	<i>rencontrer,</i>	to meet
<i>exceller,</i>	to excel	<i>ressembler,</i>	to resemble
<i>exercer,</i>	to exercise	<i>révoquer,</i>	to revoke
<i>flatter,</i>	to flatter	<i>sauter,</i>	to jump
<i>frapper,</i>	to strike	<i>solliciter,</i>	to solicit
<i>fréquenter,</i>	to frequent	<i>souffler,</i>	to blow
<i>frotter,</i>	to rub	<i>supplier,</i>	to beseech
<i>habiller,</i>	to dress	<i>tourmenter,</i>	to torment
<i>habituer,</i>	to accustom	<i>tousser,*</i>	to cough.

§ 117. It is to be observed that some verbs in *er*, viz. all in *ger*, take an *e* mute in the present participle and the preterite definite, and in all tenses formed from these two, between the *g* and the termination, that this letter may preserve its soft sound, as :—

#### MANGER, TO EAT.

Pres. Part.	<i>mangeant</i> , eating
Pres. Indic.	<i>nous mangeons</i> , we eat

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\* A great many verbs of this conjugation are derived from Latin verbs ending in *are*, as :—

<i>aimer</i> from <i>amare</i>	<i>laver</i> from <i>lavare</i>
<i>dicter</i> „ <i>dicere</i>	<i>porter</i> „ <i>portare</i>
<i>espérer</i> „ <i>esperare</i>	<i>révoquer</i> „ <i>revocare</i> .

Some are formed from the Latin third conjugation, as :—

<i>affliger</i> from <i>affligere</i>
<i>céder</i> „ <i>cedere</i>
<i>ériger</i> „ <i>erigere</i> .

Some from the Latin second conjugation, as :—

<i>absorber</i> from <i>absorbere</i>
<i>exercer</i> „ <i>exercere</i> .

And a very few from the fourth conjugation, as :—

<i>tousser</i> from <i>tussire</i> .
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Imperf. Indic.	<i>je mangeais</i> , I ate <i>tu mangeais</i> , thou atest <i>il mangeait</i> , he ate <i>ils mangeaient</i> , they ate
Pret. Def.	<i>je mangeai</i> , I did eat
Imperf. Subj.	<i>que je mangeasse</i> , etc., that I might eat.

The other persons and tenses of the same verbs exactly follow the form of the example given.

§ 118. The *c* also in those which terminate in *cer* takes the cedilla (ç) before *a* and *o*, to preserve the soft sound of that letter, as :—

#### AVANCER, TO ADVANCE.

Pres. Part.	<i>avançant</i>
Pres. Indic.	<i>nous avançons</i> , we advance
Imperf. Indic.	<i>j'avançais</i> , I advanced <i>tu avançais</i> , thou advancedst <i>il avançait</i> , he advanced <i>ils avançaient</i> , they advanced
Pret. Def.	<i>avançai</i>
Imperat.	<i>avançons</i> , let us advance
Imperf. Subj.	<i>que j'avançasse</i> , that I might advance, etc.

Without any other exception they follow the form given in § 116.

§ 119. Verbs in *eler* and *eter* double the consonants *l* and *t* before *e* mute, as :—

*Appeler*, to call ; *j'appelle*, I call : *jeter*, to throw ; *je jette*, I throw, etc.

The following verbs are exceptions to the above rule, viz. : *acheter*, to buy ; *bourreler*, to torment ; *congeler*, to congeal ; *dégeler*, to thaw ; *déceler*, to disclose ; *geler*, to freeze ; *harceler*, to harass ; *peler*, to peel ; *colleter*, to collar, etc. These take the grave accent over the penultimate *e* in those instances where the verbs in *eler* and *eter* add the second consonant.

§ 120. The verbs in *er* which have *e* mute, or close (é) before their final syllable, change it into an open *e* (è) before a consonant followed by an *e* mute, as : *mener* to lead ; *je mène*, I lead ; *répéter*, to repeat ; *je répète*, I repeat. Those which end in *éger* do not take the grave accent.



§ 121. Those verbs which end in *éer*, retain the two *e's* throughout their whole conjugation except before *a*, *i*, *o*, as: *créer*, to create, *je créai*, I created; *recréer*, to recreate; *agréer*, to agree; *désagréer*, to disagree; *gréer*, to rig; *ragréer*, to refit; *procréer*, to beget; *suppléer*, to supply, which constitute all that are.

§ 122. The verbs which terminate in *yer* change the *y* into *i* before *e* mute, as: *employer*, to employ, *j'emploie*, I employ, etc. In the first and second persons plural of the imperfect indicative and present subjunctive the *y* is retained before the *i*, as: *nous employions*, we employ. Verbs terminating in *ier*, as *prier*, to pray, take two *i's* in the same persons of those tenses.

### § 123. PARADIGM OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION, IN *IR*.

#### *FINIR*, TO FINISH.

##### INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
<i>Finir</i> ,	to finish.	<i>Avoir fini</i> ,	to have finished.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
<i>Finissant</i> ,	finishing.	<i>Ayant fini</i> ,	having finished.

PARTICIPLE PAST.—*Fini*, finished.

##### INDICATIVE MOOD.

###### *Simple Tenses.*

###### *Compound Tenses.*

PRESENT.		PRETERITE INDEFINITE.	
<i>Je finis</i> ,	I finish.	<i>J'ai</i>	I have
<i>tu finis</i> ,	thou finishest.	<i>tu as</i>	thou hast
<i>il finit</i> ,	he finishes.	<i>il a</i>	he has
<i>nous finissons</i> ,	we finish.	<i>nous avons</i>	we have
<i>vous finissez</i> ,	you finish.	<i>vous avez</i>	you have
<i>ils finissent</i> ,	they finish.	<i>ils ont</i>	they have

[ finished. ]

## IMPERFECT.

<i>Je finissais,</i>	I was	} finishing.
<i>tu finissais,</i>	thou wast	
<i>il finissait,</i>	he was	
<i>nous finissions,</i>	we were	
<i>vous finissiez,</i>	you were	
<i>ils finissaient,</i>	they were	

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>J'avais</i>	I had	} finished.
<i>tu avais</i>	thou hadst	
<i>il avait</i>	he had	
<i>nous avions</i>	we had	
<i>vous aviez</i>	you had	
<i>ils avaient</i>	they had	

## PRETERITE DEFINITE.

<i>Je finis,</i>	I finished.
<i>tu finis,</i>	thou finishedst.
<i>il finit,</i>	he finished
<i>nous finîmes,</i>	we finished.
<i>vous finîtes,</i>	you finished.
<i>ils finirent,</i>	they finished.

## PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'eus,</i>	I had	} finished.
<i>tu eus</i>	thou hadst	
<i>il eut</i>	he had	
<i>nous eûmes</i>	we had	
<i>vous eûtes</i>	you had	
<i>ils eurent</i>	they had	

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

<i>Je finirai,</i>	I shall	} finish.
<i>tu finiras,</i>	thou shalt	
<i>il finira,</i>	he shall	
<i>nous finirons,</i>	we shall	
<i>vous finirez,</i>	you shall	
<i>ils finiront,</i>	they shall	

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'aurai</i>	I shall have	} finished.
<i>tu auras</i>	thou shalt have	
<i>il aura</i>	he shall have	
<i>nous aurons</i>	we shall have	
<i>vous aurez</i>	you shall have	
<i>ils auront</i>	they shall have	

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

<i>Je finirais,</i>	I should	} finish.
<i>tu finirais,</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il finirait,</i>	he should	
<i>nous finirions,</i>	we should	
<i>vous finiriez,</i>	you should	
<i>ils finiraient</i>	they should	

## PAST.

<i>J'aurais</i>	I should	} have finished.
<i>tu aurais</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il aurait</i>	he should	
<i>nous aurions</i>	we should	
<i>vous auriez</i>	you should	
<i>ils auraient</i>	they should	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Finis,</i>	Finish (thou).
<i>qu'il finisse,</i>	let him finish.
<i>finissons,</i>	let us finish.
<i>finissez,</i>	finish (you).
<i>qu'ils finissent,</i>	let them finish.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Que je finisse,  
que tu finisses,  
qu'il finisse,  
que nous finissions,  
que vous finissiez,  
qu'ils finissent,*

(That I may  
finish.)

## PRÆTERITE.

*Que j'aie  
que tu aies  
qu'il ait  
que nous ayons  
que vous ayez  
qu'ils aient*

(fini,  
)

That I may  
have finished.

## IMPERFECT.

*Que je finisse,  
que tu finisses,  
qu'il finît,  
que nous finissions,  
que vous finissiez,  
qu'ils finissent,*

(That I  
might finish.)

## PLUPERFECT.

*Que j'eusse  
que tu eusses  
qu'il eût  
que nous eussions  
que vous eussiez  
qu'ils eussent*

(fini,  
)

That I might  
have finished.

Conjugate the following in the same manner :—

<i>accomplir,</i>	to accomplish	<i>embellir</i>	to embellish
<i>adoucir,</i>	to soften	<i>fournir,</i>	to furnish
<i>affermir,</i>	to strengthen	<i>garnir,</i>	to garnish
<i>appauvrir,</i>	to impoverish	<i>hennir,</i>	to neigh
<i>asservir,</i>	to enslave	<i>munir,</i>	to provide
<i>assortir,</i>	to match	<i>nourrir,</i>	to feed
<i>avertir,</i>	to inform	<i>remplir,</i>	to fill
<i>bannir,</i>	to banish	<i>répartir,</i>	to distribute
<i>bénir,</i>	to bless	<i>retentir,</i>	to resound
<i>chérir,</i>	to cherish	<i>ternir,</i>	to tarnish.*

\* Many of the verbs of this conjugation come from Saxon verbs ending in *tan* and *jan*, as :—

*hair* from *hatian*  
*fournir* „ *frumjan*, etc.

Several are derived from the Latin third conjugation, as :—

*agir* from *agere*  
*applaudir* „ *applaudere*  
*convertir* „ *convertire*.

A few come from the second Latin conjugation, as :—

*abolir* from *abolere*  
*accomplir* „ *complere*.

And some end in Latin in *escere*, as :—

*noircir* from *nigrescere*  
*éclaircir* „ *exlarescere*.

## SUNDEY OBSERVATIONS ON SOME VERBS IN IR.

§ 124. *Bénir*, to bless, has two past participles, viz., *bénit* (m.), *bénite* (f.), implying consecrated by religious rites, as: *du pain bénit*, consecrated bread; *de l'eau bénite*, holy water; *béni* (m.), *bénie* (f.), blessed; *peuple béni de Dieu*, a nation blessed by God; *une famille bénie du ciel*, a family blessed of heaven.

In the verb *haïr*, to hate, the diæresis is placed over the *i* excepting in the three persons singular of the present indicative *je hais*, etc., and the second person singular of the imperative mood, *hais*, hate thou. In the first and second persons plural of the preterite definite, which is very seldom used, and in the third person singular of the imperfect subjunctive, a circumflex accent is placed in lieu of the diæresis, viz., *nous haïmes*, etc.

*Fleurir*, to flourish, used figuratively, has in the part. pres. *florissant*, and in the imperf. indic. *florissait*, as: *l'empire des Romains florissait à cette époque*, the Roman empire was flourishing at that period.

## § 125. PARADIGM OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION, IN OIR.

*RECEVOIR*, TO RECEIVE.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Recevoir*, to receive.

## PAST.

| *Avoir reçu*, to have received.

## PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

*Recevant*, receiving.

## COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

| *Ayant reçu*, having received.PARTICIPLE PAST.—*Reçu*, received.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Simple Tenses.

## PRESENT.

<i>Je reçois,</i>	I receive.
<i>tu reçois,</i>	thou receivest.
<i>il reçoit,</i>	he receives.
<i>nous recevons,</i>	we receive.
<i>vous recevez,</i>	you receive.
<i>ils reçoivent,</i>	they receive.

## Compound Tenses.

## PRÆTERITE INDEFINITE.

<i>J'ai</i>	I have	received.
<i>tu as</i>	thou hast	
<i>il a</i>	he has	
<i>nous avons</i>	we have	
<i>vous avez</i>	you have	
<i>ils ont</i>	they have	

## IMPERFECT.

<i>Je recevais,</i>	I was	receiving.
<i>tu recevais,</i>	thou wast	
<i>il recevait,</i>	he was	
<i>nous recevions,</i>	we were	
<i>vous receviez,</i>	you were	
<i>ils recevaient,</i>	they were	

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>J'avais</i>	I had	received.
<i>tu avais</i>	thou hadst	
<i>il avait</i>	he had	
<i>nous avions</i>	we had	
<i>vous aviez</i>	you had	
<i>ils avaient</i>	they had	

## PRÆTERITE DEFINITE.

<i>Je reçus,</i>	I received.
<i>tu reçus,</i>	thou receivedst.
<i>il reçut,</i>	he received.
<i>nous reçûmes,</i>	we received.
<i>vous reçûtes,</i>	you received.
<i>ils reçurent,</i>	they received.

## PRÆTERITE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'eus</i>	I had	received.
<i>tu eus</i>	thou hadst	
<i>il eut</i>	he had	
<i>nous eûmes</i>	we had	
<i>vous eûtes</i>	you had	
<i>ils eurent</i>	they had	

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

<i>Je recevrai,</i>	I shall	receive.
<i>tu recevras,</i>	thou shalt	
<i>il recevra,</i>	he shall	
<i>nous recevrons,</i>	we shall	
<i>vous recevrez,</i>	you shall	
<i>ils recevront,</i>	they shall	

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'aurai</i>	I shall	have received.
<i>tu auras</i>	thou shalt	
<i>il aura</i>	he shall	
<i>nous aurons</i>	we shall	
<i>vous aurez</i>	you shall	
<i>ils auront</i>	they shall	

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

<i>Je recevrais,</i>	I should	receive.
<i>tu recevrais,</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il recevrait,</i>	he should	
<i>nous recevriions,</i>	we should	
<i>vous recevriez,</i>	you should	
<i>ils recevraient,</i>	they should	

## PAST.

<i>J'aurais</i>	I should	have received.
<i>tu aurais.</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il aurait</i>	he should	
<i>nous aurions,</i>	we should	
<i>vous auriez</i>	you should	
<i>ils auraient</i>	they should	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Reçois,</i>	Receive (thou).
<i>qu'il reçoive,</i>	let him receive.
<i>recevons,</i>	let us receive.
<i>recevez,</i>	receive (you).
<i>qu'ils reçoivent,</i>	let them receive.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Que je reçoive,  
que tu reçoives,  
qu'il reçoive,  
que nous recevions  
que vous receviez,  
qu'ils reçoivent,*

{ That I  
may receive.

## PRÆTERITE.

*Que j'aie  
que tu aies  
qu'il ait  
que nous ayons  
que vous ayez  
qu'ils aient*

{ reçu,

{ That I may  
have received.

## IMPERFECT.

*Que je reçusse,  
que tu reçusses,  
qu'il reçût,  
que nous reçussions,  
que vous reçussiez,  
qu'ils reçussent,*

{ That I  
might receive.

## PLUPERFECT.

*Que j'eusse  
que tu eusses  
qu'il eût  
que nous eussions  
que vous eussiez  
qu'ils eussent*

{ reçu,

{ That I might  
have received.

Only verbs terminating in *avoir*, of which there are seven, are conjugated according to this form. All others are irregular, as *mouvoir*, to move, *pourvoir*, to provide, *prévoir*, to foresee, etc.

The verbs *devoir* and *redevoir* take the circumflex accent over the masculine singular of their participles, as: *dû*, *redû*; but they make *due* and *redue*, without the circumflex in the feminine.\*

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\* *Recevoir* is derived from the Latin *recipere*; *devoir* from *debere*, etc.

## § 126. PARADIGM OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION, IN RE.

*VENDRE*, TO SELL.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
<i>Vendre</i> ,	to sell.	<i>Avoir vendu</i> ,	to have sold.
PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
<i>Vendant</i> ,	selling.	<i>Ayant vendu</i> ,	having sold.
PARTICIPLE PAST.— <i>Vendu</i> , sold.			

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Simple Tenses.**Compound Tenses.*

PRESENT.		PRETERITE INDEFINITE.	
<i>Je vends</i> ,	I sell.	<i>J'ai</i>	I have
<i>tu vends</i> ,	thou sellest.	<i>tu as</i>	thou hast
<i>il vend</i> ,	he sells.	<i>il a</i>	he has
<i>nous vendons</i> ,	we sell.	<i>nous avons</i>	we have
<i>vous vendez</i> ,	you sell.	<i>vous avez</i>	you have
<i>ils vendent</i> ,	they sell.	<i>ils ont</i>	they have

## IMPERFECT.

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>Je vendais</i> ,	I was selling.	<i>J'avais</i>	I had
<i>tu vendais</i> ,	thou wast selling.	<i>tu avais</i>	thou hadst
<i>il vendait</i> ,	he was selling.	<i>il avait</i>	he had
<i>nous vendions</i> ,	we were selling.	<i>nous avions</i>	we had
<i>vous vendiez</i> ,	you were selling.	<i>vous aviez</i>	you had
<i>ils vendaient</i> ,	they were selling.	<i>ils avaient</i>	they had

## PRETERITE DEFINITE.

## PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

<i>Je vendis</i> ,	I sold.	<i>J'eus</i>	I had
<i>tu vendis</i> ,	thou soldest.	<i>tu eus</i>	thou hadst
<i>il vendit</i> ,	he sold.	<i>il eut</i>	he had
<i>nous vendîmes</i> ,	we sold.	<i>nous eûmes</i>	we had
<i>vous vendîtes</i> ,	you sold.	<i>vous eûtes</i>	you had
<i>ils vendirent</i> ,	they sold.	<i>ils eurent</i>	they had

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

<i>Je vendrai,</i>	I shall	} sell.
<i>tu vendras,</i>	thou shalt	
<i>il vendra,</i>	he shall	
<i>nous vendrons,</i>	we shall	
<i>vous vendrez,</i>	you shall	
<i>ils vendront,</i>	they shall	

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'aurai</i>	I shall	} have sold.
<i>tu auras</i>	thou shalt	
<i>il aura</i>	he shall	
<i>nous aurons</i>	we shall	
<i>vous aurez</i>	you shall	
<i>ils auront</i>	they shall	

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

<i>Je vendrais,</i>	I should	} sell.
<i>tu vendrais,</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il vendrait,</i>	he should	
<i>nous vendrions,</i>	we should	
<i>vous vendriez,</i>	you should	
<i>ils vendraient,</i>	they should	

## PAST.

<i>J'aurais</i>	I should	} have sold.
<i>tu aurais</i>	thou shouldst	
<i>il aurait</i>	he should	
<i>nous aurions</i>	we should	
<i>vous auriez</i>	you should	
<i>ils auraient</i>	they should	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Vends,</i>	sell (thou).
<i>qu'il vende,</i>	let him sell.
<i>vendons,</i>	let us sell.
<i>vendez,</i>	sell (ye).
<i>qu'ils vendent,</i>	let them sell.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

<i>Que je vende,</i>	} That I may sell.
<i>que tu vendes,</i>	
<i>qu'il vende,</i>	
<i>que nous vendions,</i>	
<i>que vous vendiez,</i>	
<i>qu'ils vendent,</i>	

## PRETERITE.

<i>Que j'aie</i>	} That I may have sold.
<i>que tu aies</i>	
<i>qu'il ait</i>	
<i>que nous ayons</i>	
<i>que vous ayez</i>	
<i>qu'ils aient</i>	

## IMPERFECT.

<i>Que je vendisse,</i>	} That I might sell.
<i>que tu vendisses,</i>	
<i>qu'il vendît,</i>	
<i>que nous vendissions,</i>	
<i>que vous vendissiez,</i>	
<i>qu'ils vendissent,</i>	

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>Que j'eusse</i>	} That I might have sold.
<i>que tu eusses</i>	
<i>qu'il eût</i>	
<i>que nous eussions,</i>	
<i>que vous eussiez</i>	
<i>qu'ils eussent</i>	



Conjugate according to this form :—

<i>attendre,</i>	to expect	<i>pendre,</i>	to hang
<i>confondre,</i>	to confound	<i>perdre,</i>	to lose
<i>correspondre,</i>	to correspond	<i>pondre,</i>	to lay eggs
<i>descendre,</i>	to descend	<i>prétendre,</i>	to pretend
<i>défendre,</i>	to defend	<i>répandre,</i>	to spill
<i>entendre,</i>	to hear	<i>répondre,</i>	to answer
<i>fondre,</i>	to melt	<i>suspendre,</i>	to suspend
<i>fendre,</i>	to split	<i>tordre,</i>	to twist
<i>mordre,</i>	to bite	<i>tondre,</i>	to shear.*

§ 127. PARADIGM FOR CONJUGATING A VERB USED NEGATIVELY.

### NE PAS PARLER, NOT TO SPEAK.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

##### PRESENT.

*Ne pas parler,* not to speak

##### PAST.

*N'avoir pas parlé,* not to have spoken.

##### PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

*Ne parlant pas,* not speaking

##### COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

*N'ayant pas parlé,* not having spoken.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### Simple Tenses.

###### PRESENT.

*Je ne parle*  
*tu ne parles*  
*il ne parle*  
*nous ne parlons*  
*vous ne parlez*  
*ils ne parlent*

*pas,*

*(I do not speak.)*

##### Compound Tenses.

###### PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

*Je n'ai*  
*tu n'as*  
*il n'a*  
*nous n'avons*  
*vous n'avez*  
*ils n'ont*

*(pas parlé,*

*I have not spoken.)*

###### IMPERFECT.

*Je ne parlais*  
*tu ne parlais*  
*il ne parlait*  
*nous ne parlions*  
*vous ne parliez*  
*ils ne parlaient*

*pas,*

*(I was not speaking.)*

###### PLUPERFECT.

*Je n'avais*  
*tu n'avais*  
*il n'avait*  
*nous n'avions*  
*vous n'aviez*  
*ils n'avaient*

*(pas parlé,*

*I had not spoken.)*

\* Several verbs of this conjugation are formed from Latin verbs, in *ère*, as: *mordre*, from *mordère*; *répondre*, from *respondère*; *tondre*, from *tondère*, etc. Some come from the Latin third conjugation, as: *vendre*, from *vendère*.

### PRETERITE DEFINITE.

Je ne parlai  
tu ne parlas  
il ne parla  
nous ne parlâmes  
vous ne parlâtes  
ils ne parlèrent

I did not —  
speak.

**PRETERITE ANTERIOR.**

*Je n'eus  
tu n'eus  
il n'eut  
nous n'eûmes  
vous n'eûtes  
ils n'eurent*

I had not spoken.

**FUTURE ABSOLUTE.**

*Je ne parlerai*  
*tu ne parleras*  
*il ne parlera*  
*nous ne parlerons*  
*vous ne parlerez*  
*ils ne parleront*

I shall not —  
speak.

**FUTURE ANTERIOR.**

*Je n'aurai  
tu n'auras  
il n'aura  
nous n'aurons  
vous n'aurez  
ils n'auront*

—I shall not—  
have spoken.

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

**PRESENT.**

Je ne parlerais  
tu ne parlerais  
il ne parlerait  
nous ne parlerions  
vous ne parleriez  
ils ne parleraient

I should not speak.

**PAST.**

*Je n'aurais  
tu n'aurais  
il n'aurait  
nous n'aurions  
vous n'auriez  
ils n'auraient*

—I should not—  
have spoken.

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

*Ne parle pas,* do not speak      *ne parlons pas,* let us not speak  
*qu'il ne parle pas,* let him not speak      *ne parlez pas,* do not you speak  
*qu'ils ne parlent pas,* let them not speak.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

**PRESENT.**

*Que je ne parle  
que tu ne parles  
qu'il ne parle  
que nous ne parlions  
que vous ne parliez  
qu'ils ne parlent*

— That I may —  
not speak.

**PRETERITE.**

Que je n'aie  
que tu n'aies  
qu'il n'ait  
que nous n'ayons  
que vous n'ayez  
qu'ils n'aient

**That I may not  
have spoken.**

## IMPERFECT.

*Que je ne parlasse*  
*que tu ne parlasses*  
*qu'il ne parlât*  
*que vous ne parlassiez*  
*qu'ils ne parlassent*

{  
pas,  
}

{  
That I might  
not speak.  
}

## PLUPERFECT.

*Que je n'eusse*  
*que tu n'eusses*  
*qu'il n'eût*  
*que nous n'eussions*  
*que vous n'eussiez*  
*qu'ils n'eussent*

{  
pas parlé,  
}

{  
That I might not  
have spoken.  
}

A negative in French is expressed by placing *ne* before the verb and *pas*, or *point*, after it. In compound tenses *pas* is placed between the auxiliary and the past participle. With the infinitive present *pas* generally precedes.

§ 128. PARADIGM FOR CONJUGATING A VERB USED INTERROGATIVELY.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Simple Tenses.

## Compound Tenses.

## PRESENT.

## PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

*Donné-je ?* Do I  
*donnes-tu ?* dost thou  
*donne-t-il ?* does he  
*donnons-nous ?* do we  
*donnez-vous ?* do you  
*donnent-ils ?* do they

{  
give ?  
}

*Ai-je*  
*as-tu*  
*a-t-il*  
*avons-nous*  
*avez-vous*  
*ont-ils*

Have I  
 hast thou  
 has he  
 have we  
 have you  
 have they

{  
given ?  
}

## IMPERFECT.

## PLUPERFECT.

*Donnais-je ?* Was I  
*donnais-tu ?* wast thou  
*donnait-il ?* was he  
*donnions-nous ?* were we  
*donniez-vous ?* were you  
*donnaient-ils ?* were they

{  
giving ?  
}

*Avais-je*  
*avais-tu*  
*avait-il*  
*avions-nous*  
*aviez-vous*  
*avaient-ils*

Had I  
 hadst thou  
 had he  
 had we  
 had you  
 had they

{  
given ?  
}

## PRETERITE DEFINITE.

*Donnai-je ?* Did I give ?  
*donnas-tu ?* didst thou give ?  
*donna-t-il ?* did he give ?  
*donnâmes-nous ?* did we give ?  
*donnâtes-vous ?* did you give ?  
*donnèrent-ils ?* did they give ?

The Preterite anterior is not used interrogatively.

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.		FUTURE ANTERIOR.	
<i>Donnerai-je ?</i>	Shall I	<i>Aurai-je</i>	Shall I
<i>donneras-tu ?</i>	shalt thou	<i>auras-tu</i>	shalt thou
<i>donnera-t-il ?</i>	shall he	<i>aura-t-il</i>	shall he
<i>donnerons-nous ?</i>	shall we	<i>aurons-nous</i>	shall we
<i>donnerez-vous ?</i>	shall you	<i>urez-vous</i>	shall you
<i>donneront-ils ?</i>	shall they	<i>auront-ils</i>	shall they

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
<i>Donnerais-je ?</i>	Should I	<i>Aurais-je</i>	Should I
<i>donnerais-tu ?</i>	shouldst thou	<i>aurais-tu</i>	shouldst thou
<i>donnerait-il ?</i>	should he	<i>aurait-il</i>	should he
<i>donnerions-nous ?</i>	should we	<i>aurions-nous</i>	should we
<i>donneriez-vous ?</i>	should you	<i>auriez-vous</i>	should you
<i>donneraient-ils ?</i>	should they	<i>auraient-ils</i>	should they

§ 129. There are two ways of conjugating a verb interrogatively. The first and most usual way is by beginning a sentence with *est-ce que*, which means literally, is it that, as: *Est-ce que vous aimez le roi ?* Do you like the king? This mode of interrogating is generally used with verbs that have but one syllable in the first person singular of the present indicative; therefore, instead of *vends-je ? pars-je ?* we prefer saying, *est-ce que je vends ? est-ce que je pars ?* Custom however allows to say *ai-je ? dis-je ? dois-je ? fais-je ? puis-je ? suis-je ? vais-je ? vois-je ?* etc.

§ 130. The other way is to place the subject after the verb in a simple tense; and after the auxiliary verb in a compound one, connecting always the subject and verb with a hyphen, as: *Jouez-vous ?* Do you play? *Avez-vous joué ?* Have you played?

§ 131. If the subject of the verb is a noun, that noun comes first, and one of the pronouns *il, elle, ils, elles*, is placed after the verb and joined to it by a hyphen, as *Le maître punit-il ?* Does the master punish? But we

might also say, *Est-ce que le maître punit ?* in which case the pronoun is not repeated.

§ 132. When the first person singular of a verb ends with an *e* mute, an acute accent is placed over the *e*, as : *parlé-je ?* do I speak ?

§ 133. If the third person singular ends in a vowel, we place between the verb and the pronoun *il*, *elle*, a *t* (called the *t* euphonic) followed by a hyphen, as : *Chante-t-elle ?* does she sing ?

§ 134. PARADIGM FOR THE CONJUGATION OF A VERB USED INTERROGATIVELY AND NEGATIVELY.

## PERDRE, TO LOSE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Simple Tenses.

##### PRESENT.

*Est-ce que je ne perds*  
(for *ne perds-je*)  
*ne perds-tu*  
*ne perd-il*  
*ne perdons-nous*  
*ne perdez-vous*  
*ne perdent-ils*

*pas ?*

Do I not  
lose ?

#### Compound Tenses.

##### PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

*N'ai-je*  
*n'as-tu*  
*n'a-t-il*  
*n'avons-nous*  
*n'avez-vous*  
*n'ont-ils*

*pas*  
*perdu ?*

Have I not  
lost ?

##### IMPERFECT.

*Ne perdais-je*  
*ne perdais-tu*  
*ne perdait-il*  
*ne perdions-nous*  
*ne perdiez-vous*  
*ne perdaient-ils*

*pas ?*

Was I not  
losing ?

##### PLUPERFECT.

*N'avais-je*  
*n'avais-tu*  
*n'avait-il*  
*n'avions-nous*  
*n'aviez-vous*  
*n'avaient-ils*

*pas*  
*perdu ?*

Had I not  
lost ?

##### PRETERITE DEFINITE.

*Ne perdis-je*  
*ne perdis-tu*  
*ne perdit-il*  
*ne perdîmes-nous*  
*ne perdistes-vous*  
*ne perdirent-ils*

*pas ?*

Did I not  
lose ?

##### PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

*N'eus-je*  
*n'eus-tu*  
*n'eut-il*  
*n'eûmes-nous*  
*n'eûtes-vous*  
*n'eurent-ils*

*pas*  
*perdu ?*

Had I not  
lost ?

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

*Ne perdrai-je*  
*ne perdras-tu*  
*ne perdra-t-il*  
*ne perdrons-nous*  
*ne perdrez-vous*  
*ne perdront-ils*

*pas ?*

*not lose ?*  
*Should I*

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

*N'aurai-je*  
*n'auras-tu*  
*n'aura-t-il*  
*n'aurons-nous*  
*n'aurez-vous*  
*n'auront-ils*

*perdu ?*  
*pas*

*not have lost ?*  
*Should I*

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Ne perdrais-je*  
*ne perdrais-tu*  
*ne perdrat-il*  
*ne perdriions-nous*  
*ne perdriez-vous*  
*ne perdraient-ils*

*pas ?*

*not lose ?*  
*Should I*

## PAST.

*N'aurais-je*  
*n'aurais-tu*  
*n'aurait-il*  
*n'aurions-nous*  
*n'auriez-vous*  
*n'auraient-ils*

*perdu ?*  
*pas*

*not have lost ?*  
*Should I*

To conjugate a verb interrogatively and negatively, *ne* is placed before the verb and *pas* after it. In compound tenses *ne* is placed before the auxiliary and *pas* after it.

NEUTER VERBS.<sup>1</sup>

§ 135. Neuter verbs, of which there are about six hundred in the French language, cannot govern a substantive except with the help of a preposition. Their compound tenses are generally formed with *avoir*, the following eighteen are always conjugated with *être* :—

*aller*, to go  
*arriver*, to arrive  
*décéder*, to die  
*devenir*, to become  
*disconvenir*, to disown, to differ  
*éclore*, to blow, to be hatched  
*intervenir*, to intervene  
*mourir*, to die  
*naître*, to be born  
*parvenir*, to attain

*provenir*, to arise from  
*redevenir*, to become again, to grow again  
*résulter*, to result  
*retomber*, to fall again  
*revenir*, to come back  
*survenir*, to come or arrive unexpectedly  
*tomber*, to fall  
*venir*, to come



## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Simple Tenses.

## Compound Tenses.

## PRESENT.

<i>Je suis</i>	{ loué, m.	} I am praised.
<i>tu es</i>	{ or	
<i>il or elle est</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous sommes</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous êtes</i>	{ or	
<i>ils or elles sont</i>	{ louées, f.	

## PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

<i>J'ai été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I have been praised.
<i>tu as été</i>	{ or	
<i>il or elle a été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous avons été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous avez été</i>	{ or	
<i>ils or elles ont été</i>	{ louées, f.	

## IMPERFECT.

<i>J'étais</i>	{ loué, m.	} I was praised.
<i>tu étais</i>	{	
<i>il or elle était</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous étions</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous étiez</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles étaient</i>	{ louées, f.	

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>J'avais été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I had been praised.
<i>tu avais été</i>	{	
<i>il or elle avait été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous avions été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous aviez été</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles avaient</i>	{ louées, f.	

## PRETERITE DEFINITE.

<i>Je fus</i>	{ loué, m.	} I was praised.
<i>tu fus</i>	{	
<i>il or elle fut</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous fûmes</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous fûtes</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles furent</i>	{ louées, f.	

## PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'eus été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I had been praised.
<i>tu eus été</i>	{	
<i>il or elle eut été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous eûmes été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous eûtes été</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles eurent</i>	{ louées, f.	

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

<i>Je serai</i>	{ loué, m.	} I shall be praised.
<i>tu seras</i>	{	
<i>il or elle sera</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous serons</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous serez</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles seront</i>	{ louées, f.	

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

<i>J'aurai été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I shall have been praised.
<i>tu auras été</i>	{	
<i>il or elle aura été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous aurons été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous aurez été</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles auront</i>	{ louées, f.	

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

<i>Je serais</i>	{ loué, m.	} I should be praised.
<i>tu serais</i>	{	
<i>il or elle serait</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous serions</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous seriez</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles seraient</i>	{ louées, f.	

## PAST.

<i>J'aurais été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I should have been praised.
<i>tu aurais été</i>	{	
<i>il or elle aurait été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous aurions été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous auriez été</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles auraient</i>	{ louées, f.	



§ 136. The *thirty-four* following verbs are conjugated with *avoir* if we want to express the action of the verb; but with *être* if we wish to express the situation of the subject:—

*aborder*, to land  
*accourir*, to run to  
*apparaître*, to appear  
*accroître*, to increase  
*cesser*, to cease  
*changer*, to change  
*croître*, to grow  
*décroître*, to decrease  
*décamper*, to decamp  
*déchoir*, to decay  
*dégénérer*, to degenerate  
*descendre*, to come down  
*disparaître*, to disappear  
*échoir*, to become due  
*échouer*, to run aground  
*embellir*, to embellish  
*empirer*, to grow worse

*entrer*, to come in  
*expirer*, to expire  
*grandir*, to grow tall  
*monter*, to come up  
*partir*, to set off  
*passer*, to pass or pass away  
*périr*, to perish  
*rajeunir*, to grow younger  
*redescendre*, to come down again  
*remonter*, to come up again  
*rentrer*, to come in again  
*repartir*, to set off again  
*ressortir*, to go out again  
*rester*, to stay, to remain  
*sortir*, to go out  
*trépasser*, to die  
*vieillir*, to grow old.

**Observe:** Many verbs are neuter in French and active in English, as: *obéir*, to obey, and *plaire*, to please. Others are active in French and neuter in English, as: *regarder*, to look, *chercher*, to seek. Several verbs which are neuter in English are pronominal in French, as: *se promener*, to walk; *se repentir*, to repent, etc.

#### PASSIVE VERBS.

§ 137. These verbs are formed by joining the verb *être* to the past participle of an active verb, which participle must agree with the subject in gender and number.

PARADIGM FOR THE CONJUGATION OF A PASSIVE VERB.

#### ÊTRE LOUÉ, TO BE PRAISED.

##### INFINITIVE MOOD.

##### PRESENT.

*Etre loué*, to be praised.

##### PAST.

*Avoir été loué*, to have been praised.

##### PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

*Étant loué*, being praised.

##### COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

*Ayant été loué*, having been praised.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Simple Tenses.

## Compound Tenses.

## PRESENT.

## PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

<i>Je suis</i>	{ loué, m.	} I am praised.
<i>tu es</i>	{ or	
<i>il or elle est</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous sommes</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous êtes</i>	{ or	
<i>ils or elles sont</i>	{ louées, f.	

<i>J'ai été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I have been praised.
<i>tu as été</i>	{ or	
<i>il or elle a été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous avons été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous avez été</i>	{ or	
<i>ils or elles ont été</i>	{ louées, f.	

## IMPERFECT.

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>J'étais</i>	{ loué, m.	} I was praised.
<i>tu étais</i>	{	
<i>il or elle était</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous étions</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous étiez</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles étaient</i>	{ louées, f.	

<i>J'avais été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I had been praised.
<i>tu avais été</i>	{	
<i>il or elle avait été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous avions été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous aviez été</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles avaient</i>	{ louées, f.	

## PRETERITE DEFINITE.

## PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

<i>Je fus</i>	{ loué, m.	} I was praised.
<i>tu fus</i>	{	
<i>il or elle fut</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous fûmes</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous fûtes</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles furent</i>	{ louées, f.	

<i>J'eus été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I had been praised.
<i>tu eus été</i>	{	
<i>il or elle eut été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous eûmes été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous eûtes été</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles eurent</i>	{ louées, f.	

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

<i>Je serai</i>	{ loué, m.	} I shall be praised.
<i>tu seras</i>	{	
<i>il or elle sera</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous serons</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous serez</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles seront</i>	{ louées, f.	

<i>J'aurai été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I shall have been praised.
<i>tu auras été</i>	{	
<i>il or elle aura été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous aurons été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous aurez été</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles auront</i>	{ louées, f.	

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

## PAST.

<i>Je serais</i>	{ loué, m.	} I should be praised.
<i>tu serais</i>	{	
<i>il or elle serait</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous serions</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous seriez</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles seraient</i>	{ louées, f.	

<i>J'aurais été</i>	{ loué, m.	} I should have been praised.
<i>tu aurais été</i>	{	
<i>il or elle aurait été</i>	{ louée, f.	
<i>nous aurions été</i>	{ loués, m.	
<i>vous auriez été</i>	{	
<i>ils or elles auraient</i>	{ louées, f.	

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sois</i>	{ <i>loué, m.</i>	Be thou praised.
<i>qu'il or qu'elle soit</i>	{ or	
	{ <i>louée, f.</i>	
<i>soyons</i>	{ <i>loués, m.</i>	
<i>soyez</i>	{ <i>louées, f.</i>	
<i>qu'ils or qu'elles soient</i>		

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

<i>Que je sois</i>	{ <i>loué, m.</i>	That I may be praised.
<i>que tu sois</i>		
<i>qu'il or qu'elle soit</i>	{ <i>louée, f.</i>	
<i>que nous soyons</i>	{ <i>loués, m.</i>	
<i>que vous soyez</i>		
<i>qu'ils or qu'elles</i>	{ <i>louées, f.</i>	
<i>soient</i>		

## PRÆTERITE.

<i>Que j'aie été</i>	{ <i>loué, m.</i>	That I may have been praised.
<i>que tu aies été</i>	{ <i>été</i>	
<i>qu'il or qu'elle ait</i>	{ <i>louée, f.</i>	
<i>que nous ayons été</i>	{ <i>loués, m.</i>	
<i>que vous ayez été</i>		
<i>qu'ils or qu'elles</i>	{ <i>louées, f.</i>	
<i>aient été</i>		

## IMPERFECT.

<i>Que je fusse</i>	{ <i>loué, m.</i>	That I might be praised.
<i>que tu fusses</i>		
<i>qu'il or qu'elle fût</i>	{ <i>louée, f.</i>	
<i>que nous fussions</i>	{ <i>loués, m.</i>	
<i>que vous fussiez</i>		
<i>qu'ils or qu'elles</i>	{ <i>louées, f.</i>	
<i>fussent</i>		

## PLUPERFECT.

<i>Que j'eusse été</i>	{ <i>loué, m.</i>	That I might have been praised.
<i>que tu eusses été</i>	{ <i>été</i>	
<i>qu'il or qu'elle eût</i>	{ <i>louée, f.</i>	
<i>que nous eussions été</i>	{ <i>loués, m.</i>	
<i>que vous eussiez été</i>		
<i>qu'ils or qu'elles</i>	{ <i>louées, f.</i>	
<i>eussent été</i>		

## PRONOMINAL VERBS.

§ 138. These Verbs have no conjugation peculiar to themselves; they follow the one to which they belong according to the termination of their infinitive. In the compound tenses they take *être*, to be, when in English they require *have*.

PARADIGM OF THE CONJUGATION OF A PRONOMINAL VERB.

*SE PROMENER, TO WALK.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Se promener,* to walk.

## PAST.

*S'être promené, m.* { to have  
or *promenée, f.* { walked.

## PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

*Se promenant,* walking.

## PARTICIPLE PAST.

	<i>S'étant promené,</i> m.	} having
	or <i>promenée,</i> f.	

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Simple Tenses.

## Compound Tenses.

## PRESENT.

## PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

*Je me promène,*  
*tu te promènes,*  
*il se promène,*  
*nous nous promenons,*  
*vous vous promenez,*  
*ils se promènent,*

I walk.

<i>Je me suis</i>	}	promené,
<i>tu t'es</i>		
<i>il s'est</i>		
<i>nous nous sommes</i>	}	promenés,
<i>vous vous êtes</i>		
<i>ils se sont</i>		

I have walked.

## IMPERFECT.

## PLUPERFECT.

*Je me promenais,*  
*tu te promenais,*  
*il se promenait,*  
*nous nous promenions,*  
*vous vous promeniez,*  
*ils se promenaient,*

I was walking.

<i>Je m'étais</i>	}	promené,
<i>tu t'étais</i>		
<i>il s'était</i>		
<i>nous nous étions</i>	}	promenés,
<i>vous vous étiez</i>		
<i>ils s'étaient</i>		

I had walked.

## PRETERITE DEFINITE.

## PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

*Je me promenai,*  
*tu te promenais,*  
*il se promena,*  
*nous nous promenâmes,*  
*vous vous promenâtes,*  
*ils se promenèrent,*

I did walk.

<i>Je me fus</i>	}	promené,
<i>tu te fus</i>		
<i>il se fut</i>		
<i>nous nous fîmes</i>	}	promenés,
<i>vous vous fîtes</i>		
<i>ils se furent</i>		

I had walked.

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

*Je me promènerai,*  
*tu te promèneras,*  
*il se promènera,*  
*nous nous promènerons,*  
*vous vous promènerez,*  
*ils se promèneront,*

I shall walk.

<i>Je me serai</i>	}	promené,
<i>tu te seras</i>		
<i>il se sera</i>		
<i>nous nous serons</i>	}	promenés,
<i>vous vous serez</i>		
<i>ils se seront</i>		

I shall have walked.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Je me promènerais,  
tu te promènerais,  
il se promènerait,  
nous nous promènerions,  
vous vous promèneriez,  
ils se promèneraient,*

{ I should  
walk.

## PAST.

*Je me serais  
tu te serais  
il se serait  
nous nous serions  
vous vous seriez  
ils se seraient*

{ promené,  
promenés,

{ I should  
have walked.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Promène-toi,  
qu'il se promène,  
promenons-nous,  
promenez-vous,  
qu'ils se promènent,*

*Walk (thou).  
let him walk.  
let us walk.  
walk (you).  
let them walk.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Que je me promène,  
que tu te promène,  
qu'il se promène,  
que nous nous promenions,  
que vous vous promeniez,  
qu'ils se promènent,*

{ That I may  
walk.

## PRETERITE.

*Que je me sois  
que tu te sois  
qu'il se soit  
que nous nous soyons  
que vous vous soyez  
qu'ils se soient*

{ pro-  
mené,  
pro-  
menés,

{ That I may  
have walked.

## IMPERFECT.

*Que je me promenasse,  
que tu te promenasses,  
qu'il se promenât,  
que nous nous promenassions,  
que vous vous promenassiez,  
qu'ils se promenassent,*

{ That I  
might walk.

## PLUPERFECT.

*Que je me fusse  
que tu te fusses  
qu'il se fût  
que nous nous fussions  
que vous vous fussiez  
qu'ils se fussent*

{ pro-  
mené,  
pro-  
menés,

{ That I might  
have walked.

The following verbs are conjugated in the same manner :—

*s'accorder, to agree  
s'adresser, to apply to  
s'arrêter, to stop  
s'avancer, to advance  
se baigner, to bathe  
se baisser, to stoop  
se dépêcher, to hasten*

*se déterminer, to resolve upon  
s'emporter, to be enraged  
s'envoler, to fly away  
s'étonner, to wonder  
se fâcher, to be angry  
se hâter, to hasten  
se lever, to rise, etc.*

139. The pronominal or reflective verbs are divided into four classes:—

1st. Those verbs which exist but as reflective, as:—

*se repentir*, to repent.

2nd. Those verbs which are transitive as well as reflective, as:—

*blessar*, to wound  
*se blessar*, to wound oneself.

3rd. Those verbs which are intransitive as well as reflective, as:—

*Nuire à quelqu'un*, to do harm to somebody  
*se nuire*, to do harm to oneself.

4th. The reflective verbs with two objects, of which the direct is always a noun, and the indirect the reflective pronoun, as:—

*Cette jeune fille se fait une robe,*  
 This young girl makes a dress for herself.

This latter kind is always transitive.

§ 140. To conjugate a reflective verb negatively, we place *ne* between the two pronouns, and *pas* after the verb, as:—

PRESENT.		PRETERITE INDEFINITE.	
<i>Je ne me promène</i>	} <i>pas,</i> I do not walk.	<i>Je ne me suis</i>	} <i>pas</i> <i>promené,</i>
<i>tu ne te promène</i>		<i>tu ne t'es</i>	
<i>il ne se promène</i>		<i>il ne s'est</i>	
<i>nous ne nous promenons</i>		<i>nous ne nous sommes</i>	} <i>pas</i> <i>promenés,</i>
<i>vous ne vous promenez</i>		<i>vous ne vous êtes</i>	
<i>ils ne se promènent</i>		<i>ils ne se sont</i>	

§ 141. The imperative of a pronominal verb used negatively, is thus conjugated :—

<i>Ne te promène</i>	}	<i>pas,</i>	Do not walk.
<i>qu'il ne se promène</i>			let him not walk.
<i>ne nous promenons</i>			let us not walk.
<i>ne vous promenez</i>			walk ye not.
<i>qu'ils ne se promènent</i>			let them not walk.

§ 142. Interrogatively a pronominal verb is conjugated thus :—

PRESENT.		PRÆTERITE INDEFINITE.	
<i>Me promènes-je?</i>	} Do I walk?	<i>Me suis-je</i>	} Have I walked?
<i>te promènes-tu?</i>		<i>t'es-tu</i>	
<i>se promène-t-il?</i>		<i>s'est-il</i>	
<i>nous promenons-nous?</i>		<i>nous sommes-nous</i>	
<i>vous promenez-vous?</i>		<i>vous êtes-vous</i>	
<i>se promènent-ils?</i>		<i>se sont-ils</i>	

§ 143. Interrogatively and negatively, the verb is conjugated thus :—

PRESENT.		PRÆTERITE INDEFINITE.	
<i>Ne me promènes-je</i>	} Do I not walk?	<i>Ne me suis-je pas</i>	} Have I not walked?
<i>ne te promènes-tu</i>		<i>ne t'es-tu pas</i>	
<i>ne se promène-t-il</i>		<i>ne s'est-il pas</i>	
<i>ne nous promenons-nous</i>		<i>ne nous sommes-nous pas</i>	
<i>ne vous promenez-vous</i>		<i>ne vous êtes-vous pas</i>	
<i>ne se promènent-ils</i>		<i>ne se sont-ils pas</i>	

#### UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

§ 144. These verbs have only one person, the third person singular, and remain always singular and masculine though they may have a plural signification. Some are conjugated with *avoir*, some with *être*; but their past participle never changes. Some—like *il arrive*, it happens; *il convient*, it suits—are only accidentally used as unipersonal verbs.

#### PARADIGM OF AN UNIPERSONAL VERB.

##### NEIGER, TO SNOW.

##### INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	PAST.
<i>Neiger, to snow.</i>	<i>Avoir neigé, to have snowed.</i>

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
<i>Neigeant</i> , snowing.	<i>Ayant neigé</i> , having snowed.

PARTICIPLE PAST.—*neigé*, snowed.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Simple Tenses.</i>	<i>Compound Tenses.</i>
PRESENT.	PRETERITE INDEFINITE.
<i>Il neige</i> , it snows.	<i>Il a neigé</i> , it has snowed.
IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
<i>Il neigeait</i> , it was snowing.	<i>Il avait neigé</i> , it had snowed.
PRETERITE DEFINITE.	PRETERITE ANTERIOR.
<i>Il neigea</i> , it snowed.	<i>Il eut neigé</i> , it had snowed.
FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	FUTURE ANTERIOR.
<i>Il neigera</i> , it will snow.	<i>Il aura neigé</i> , it will have snowed.

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.	PAST.
<i>Il neigerait</i> , it would snow.	<i>Il aurait</i> (or <i>éût</i> ) <i>neigé</i> , it would have snowed.

### NO IMPERATIVE MOOD.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	PRETERITE.
<i>Qu'il neige</i> , that it may snow.	<i>Qu'il ait neigé</i> , that it may have snowed.
IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
<i>Qu'il neigeât</i> , that it might snow.	<i>Qu'il eût neigé</i> , that it might have snowed.

The following belong also to the first conjugation :  
*il dégèle*, it thaws ; *il éclaire*, it lightens ; *il gèle*, it freezes  
 (infinitive *geler*, to freeze, see § 119) ; *il grêle*, it hails ;  
*il importe*, it is requisite ; *il tonne*, it thunders.

### § 145. PLEUVOIE, TO RAIN, is irregular, as :—

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PAST.
<i>Pleuvant</i> , raining.	<i>Plu</i> , rained.
PRESENT INDICATIVE.	PRETERITE INDEFINITE.
<i>Il pleut</i> , it rains.	<i>Il a plu</i> , it has rained.



IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>Il pleuvait</i> , it was raining.		<i>Il avait plu</i> , it had rained.	
PRETERITE DEFINITE.		PRETERITE ANTERIOR.	
<i>Il plut</i> , it rained.		<i>Il eut plu</i> , it had rained.	
FUTURE ABSOLUTE.		FUTURE ANTERIOR.	
<i>Il pleuvra</i> , it will rain.		<i>Il aura plu</i> , it shall have rained.	
PRESENT CONDITIONAL.		PAST CONDITIONAL.	
<i>Il pleuvrait</i> , it would rain.		<i>Il aurait plu</i> , it should have rained.	
PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.		PRETERITE SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>Qu'il pleuve</i> , that it may rain.		<i>Qu'il ait plu</i> , that it may have rained.	
IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.		PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>Qu'il plût</i> , that it might rain.		<i>Qu'il eût plu</i> , that it might have rained.	

Two other impersonal verbs are of frequent use and require attentive study as well in consequence of the irregularity of their form as of the great difficulty of translating them into English; they are *y avoir* (which is compounded of *y* and *avoir* expressive of *to be*) and  *falloir* (*to be necessary*). They are conjugated as follows:—

#### § 146. *Y AVOIR*, THERE TO BE.

Pres. Part.	<i>y ayant</i> ,	there being
Past Part.	<i>y ayant eu</i> ,	there having been
Pres. Indic.	<i>il y a</i> ,	there is, or there are
Pret. Indef.	<i>il y a eu</i> ,	there has been, or there have been
Imperf.	<i>il y avait</i> ,	there was, or there were
Pluperf.	<i>il y avait eu</i> ,	there had been
Pret. Def.	<i>il y eut</i> ,	there was, or there were
Pret. Ant.	<i>il y eut eu</i> ,	there had been
Fut. Abs.	<i>il y aura</i> ,	there will be
Fut. Ant.	<i>il y aura eu</i> ,	there will have been
Pres. Cond.	<i>il y aurait</i> ,	there would be
Past. „	<i>il y aurait eu</i> ,	there would have been
(No Imperative.)		
Pres. Subj.	<i>qu'il y ait</i> ,	that there may be
Pret. „	<i>qu'il y ait eu</i> ,	that there may have been
Imperf. „	<i>qu'il y eût</i> ,	that there might be
Pluperf. „	<i>qu'il y eût eu</i> ,	that there might have been.

When used interrogatively or negatively, it takes the following forms :—

<i>Y a-t-il ?</i>	is there ?
<i>il n'y a pas,</i>	there is not
<i>y avait-il ?</i>	was there, or were there ?
<i>n'y a-t-il pas eu ?</i>	has there not been ?
<i>il n'y avait pas eu,</i>	there had not been
<i>y aura-t-il ?</i>	will there be ?
<i>il n'y aura pas,</i>	there will not be
<i>y aura-t-il eu ?</i>	will there have been ?

It is never used otherwise than in the singular in French, although in English it is used in the plural, when it is followed by a plural substantive. In elevated style, and in poetry, *il est*, *il était*, are used instead of *il y a* and *il y avait*, as : *il est un Dieu*, there is a God.

§ 147. *FALLOIR*, TO BE NECESSARY, TO MUST, is conjugated as follows :—

Pres. Part. none	[it must	Past Part. <i>fallu</i>
Pres. Indic. <i>il faut</i> , it is necessary,	Pret. Indic. <i>il a fallu</i>	
Imperf. <i>il fallait</i>	Pluperf. <i>il avait fallu</i>	
Pret. Def. <i>il fallut</i>	Pret. Ant. <i>il eut fallu</i>	
Fut. Abs. <i>il faudra</i>	Fut. Ant. <i>il aura fallu</i>	
Pres. Cond. <i>il faudrait</i>	Past Cond. <i>il aurait fallu</i>	

(No Imperative.)

Pres. Subj. <i>qu'il faille</i>	Pret. <i>qu'il ait fallu</i>
Imperf. <i>qu'il fallût</i>	Pluperf. <i>qu'il eût fallu</i>

This verb can either be followed by *que* and the subjunctive, as : *il faut que votre frère parte*, your brother must set off ; or by the present infinitive, *il faut partir*, I must set off. But observe that the verb *falloir* is in both these cases followed by another verb in French.\* If *falloir* has no other verb following it, it is expressed thus : *il me faut de l'argent*, I want money ; *il lui faut de l'argent*, he wants money. *Falloir* is also used in various idiomatic expressions, as : *c'est un homme comme il faut*, he is a gentleman ; *il s'en faut de beaucoup qu'il ait appris le français*, he is far from having learned French, etc.

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\* *Falloir* is used in the same manner as the Latin *oportet*, as : *mansum oportuit* (Terent.), he ought to have remained.

## § 148. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular verbs are such as do not entirely agree with the forms of the four conjugations (see §§ 116—126).

There are two classes of irregular verbs, viz :—

First. Those whose primitive tenses (see §§ 110—115) are irregular, but whose derivative tenses are framed in strict conformity to the rules.

Secondly. Those whose primitive and derivative tenses are both irregular.

Observe that the compound tenses are never irregular.

[The verbs marked with an asterisk (\*) form their compound tenses with *être*.]

## THE FIRST CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Observe that the irregularities are printed *not* in italics throughout these verbs.

FIRST CLASS. *None*.

## § 149. SECOND CLASS.

* <i>Aller</i> , to go ;	pres. part., <i>allant</i> ;	past part., <i>allé</i> .
Pres. Indic.	vais, vas, va, <i>allons</i> , <i>allez</i> , vont.	
Imperf.	<i>allais</i> , etc.	
Pret. Def.	<i>allai</i> , etc.	
Fut. Abs.	irai, etc.	
Pres. Cond.	irais, etc.	
Imperat.	va, <i>allons</i> , <i>allez</i> .	
Pres. Subj.	aille, ailles, aille, <i>allions</i> , <i>alliez</i> , aillent.	
Imperf. „	<i>allasse</i> , etc.*	

## REMARKS.

1. In lieu of *j'allai*, *je suis allé*, *j'étais allé*, *je serais allé*, the pret.,

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\* Observe that *aller* has three distinct derivations : the first, *all* (as in *allai*, *alle*), from the Latin *ambulare*, to walk ; the second, *va* (*je vais*, *tu vas*, *il va*), from the Latin *vadere*, to go ; and the third, *ir*, from the Latin *ire*, to go.

def., and the compound tenses of *être* are used, as: *je fus*; *j'ai été*; *j'avais été*; *j'aurais été*. It indicates, however, a difference of meaning. For instance, *j'ai été à Rome*, implies that I have been there, but have returned; *il est allé à Rome*, indicates that he is still there. The compound tenses of *aller* are again used when we specify the mode of travelling, as: *nous sommes allés à Londres par le chemin-de-fer*, we went to London by railway.

2. *Va* takes an *s* in the imperative when it precedes *y*, followed by any other mood but the infinitive, or the pronoun *en*, as: *vas y*, go thither; *vas-en savoir des nouvelles*, go and learn some news of it. Otherwise we always use *va*.

3. This verb is used in a great many idiomatic ways. We can only give a few:—

a. In proverbial sentences, as: *à force de mal tout ira bien*, it is a long lane that has no turning; *tous les chemins vont à Rome*, there are more ways than one.

b. Fitness, as: *cette robe vous va mal*, that dress suits you badly.

c. Progress, as: *le commerce de Londres va très-bien cette année*, the trade of London is very prosperous this year.

d. *Y aller*, to be at stake, as: *il y va de l'honneur, de la vie*, honour, life is at stake. But if the present conditional or the future absolute are used, *y* must be omitted.

e. *Cela s'en est allé à vau-l'eau*, all is fallen to the ground; *aller sur les brisées de quelqu'un*, to become some one's rival; *au pis-aller*, at the worst; *allez-vous promener*, go about your business; *cela va sans dire*, of course, etc.

## § 150. *S'EN ALLER*, TO GO AWAY.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PAST.
<i>S'en aller</i> , to go away.		<i>S'en être allé</i> , to have gone away.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		COMP. OF PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
<i>S'en allant</i> , going away.		<i>S'en étant allé</i> , having gone away.

PARTICIPLE PAST, *en allé*, gone away.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Simple Tenses.*

## PRESENT.

*Je m'en vais, or vas,  
tu t'en vas,  
il s'en va,  
nous nous en allons,  
vous vous en allez,  
ils s'en vont,*

I go  
away.

## IMPERFECT.

*Je m'en allais,  
tu t'en allais,  
il s'en allait,  
nous nous en allions,  
vous vous en alliez,  
ils s'en allaient,*

I was  
going away.

## PRETERITE DEFINITE.

*je m'en allai,  
tu t'en allas,  
il s'en alla,  
nous nous en allâmes,  
vous vous en allâtes,  
ils s'en allèrent,*

I went  
away.

## FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

*je m'en irai,  
tu t'en iras,  
il s'en ira,  
nous nous en irons,  
vous vous en irez,  
ils s'en iront,*

I shall  
go away.

*Compound Tenses.*

## PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

*Je m'en suis  
tu t'en es  
il s'en est  
nous nous en sommes  
vous vous en êtes  
ils s'en sont*

I have  
gone away.

## PLUPERFECT.

*je m'en étais  
tu t'en étais  
il s'en était  
nous nous en étions  
vous vous en étiez  
ils s'en étaient*

I had  
gone away.

## PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

*je m'en fus  
tu t'en fus  
il s'en fut  
nous nous en fûmes  
vous vous en fûtes  
ils s'en furent*

I had  
gone away.

## FUTURE ANTERIOR.

*je m'en serai  
tu t'en seras  
il s'en sera  
nous nous en serons  
vous vous en serez  
ils s'en seront*

I shall  
have gone  
away.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

## PRESENT OR FUTURE.

*je m'en irais,  
tu t'en irais,  
il s'en irait,  
nous nous en irions,  
vous vous en iriez,  
ils s'en iraient,*

I should  
go away.

## PAST.

*je m'en serais  
tu t'en serais  
il s'en serait  
nous nous en serions  
vous vous en seriez  
ils s'en seraient*

I should  
have gone  
away.

\* In the conditional past, *je m'en fusse allé* is also used.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Va-t'en,* Go (thou) away.  
*allons-nous-en,* let us go away.  
*allez-vous-en,* go (ye) away.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT.

*Que je m'en aille,*  
*que tu t'en ailles,*  
*qu'il s'en aille,*  
*que nous nous en allions,*  
*que vous vous en alliez,*  
*qu'ils s'en aillent,*

{ That I  
may go away.

## PRETERITE.

*Que je m'en sois*  
*que tu t'en sois*  
*qu'il s'en soit*  
*que nous nous en soyons*  
*que vous vous en soyez*  
*qu'ils s'en soient*

{ That I  
may have gone  
away.  
allé,  
allés,

## IMPERFECT.

*Que je m'en allasse,*  
*que tu t'en allasses,*  
*qu'il s'en allât,*  
*que nous nous en allussions,*  
*que vous vous en allassiez,*  
*qu'ils s'en allassent,*

{ That I  
might go away.

## PLUPERFECT.

*Que je m'en fusse*  
*que tu t'en fusses*  
*qu'il s'en fût*  
*que nous nous en fussions*  
*que vous vous en fussiez*  
*qu'ils s'en fussent*

{ That I  
might have  
gone away.  
allé,  
allés,

§ 151. *Envoyer*, to send; *envoyant*, sending; *envoyé*, sent.

Pres. Indic. *envoie*, -es, -e, *envoy-ons*, -ez, *envoient*  
 Imperf. *envoyais*  
 Pret. Def. *envoyai*  
 Fut. Abs. *enverrai*  
 Pres. Cond. *enverrais*  
 Imperat. *envoie*, *envoyons*, *envoyez*  
 Pres. Subj. *envoie*, -es, -e, *envoy-ions*, -iez, *envoient*  
 Imperf. „ *envoyasse*.

*Renvoyer*, to discharge, to send back, is conjugated in the same manner.

## THE SECOND CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

## FIRST CLASS.

§ 152. *Assaillir*, to assault; *assaillant*, *assailli*.

Pres. Indic.	<i>assaill-e</i> , -es, -e ; - <i>ons</i> , -ez, -ent
Imperf.	<i>assaillais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>assaillis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>assaillirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>assaillirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>assaill-e</i> , - <i>ons</i> , -ez
Pres. Subj.	<i>assaill</i> e
Imperf. „	<i>assaillisse</i> .

*Tressaillir*, to start, is conjugated in the same manner.

§ 153. *Bouillir*, to boil; *bouillant*, *bouilli*.

Pres. Indic.	bous, bous, bout ; <i>bouill-ons</i> , -ez, -ent
Imperf.	<i>bouillais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>bouillis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>bouillirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>bouillirais</i>
Imperat.	bous, <i>bouill-ons</i> , -ez
Pres. Subj.	<i>bouille</i>
Imperf. „	<i>bouillisse</i> .

Observe that *bouillir* is never active, like the English verb *to boil*, but is generally used in a transitive sense with the verb *faire*, as : *faire bouillir de la viande*, to boil some meat. In the third persons singular and plural, it can be used in its literal sense, as : *l'eau bout*, the water boils ; figuratively, this verb may be used in every person, as : *nous bouillons d'impatience*, we are most impatient.

*Débouillir*, to test a dyed colour, and *rebouillir*, to re-boil, are conjugated in the same manner.

§ 154. *Ouvrir*, to open ; *ouvrant*, *ouvert*.

Pres. Indic.	<i>ouvr-e,-es,-e ; ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>ouvrais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>ouvris</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>ouvrirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>ouvrirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>ouvr-e,-ons,-ez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>ouvre</i>
Imperf. „	<i>ouvrisse.</i>

The following are conjugated in the same manner :—

<i>couvrir</i> , to cover	<i>offrir</i> , to offer
<i>découvrir</i> , to uncover	<i>recouvrir</i> , to cover again
<i>entr'ouvrir</i> , to half-open	<i>rouvrir</i> , to open again
<i>mésouffrir</i> , to underbid	<i>souffrir</i> , to suffer.

§ 155. *Sentir*, to feel, to smell ; *sentant*, *sent*.

Pres. Indic.	<i>sens, sens, sent ; sent-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>sentais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>sentis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>sentirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>sentirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>sens, sent-ons,-ez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>sente</i>
Imperf. „	<i>sentisse.</i>

The following are conjugated in the same manner :—

<i>consentir</i> , to consent	<i>partir</i> , to set out
<i>démentir</i> , to give the lie	<i>pressentir</i> , to foresee
<i>départir</i> , to divide	<i>redormir</i> , to sleep again
<i>desservir</i> , to clear the table	<i>repartir</i> , to set out again
<i>dormir</i> , to sleep	<i>ressentir</i> , to resent
<i>endormir</i> , to lull asleep	<i>ressortir</i> , to go out again
<i>mentir</i> , to lie	<i>s'endormir</i> , to fall asleep



*se rendormir*, to fall asleep again  
*se repentir*, to repent

*servir*, to serve  
*sortir*, to go, or come out

Observe that *départir*, to distribute, and *repartir*, to reply to, form their compound tenses with *avoir*, as: *il lui a reparti*, he replied to him; *la nature lui a départi le talent*, nature has endowed him with talents. *Ressortir*, meaning to be under the jurisdiction of a court, is scarcely ever used except in the third person.

§ 156. *Vêtir*, to clothe; *vêtant*, clothing; *vêtu*, clothed.

Pres. Indic.	<i>vêts, vêts, vêt, vêt-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>vétais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>vêtis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>vétirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>vétirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>vêts, vêt-ons, -ez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>vête</i>
Imperf. „	<i>vétisse.</i>

Observe that *vêtir* is generally used as a pronominal verb, for instance: *Il s'est vêtu d'une manière ridicule*, he is clothed in a ridiculous manner.

Conjugate after this form *dévêtir*, to strip; *revêtir*, to clothe, to invest.

#### SECOND CLASS.

§ 157. *Acquérir*, to acquire; *acquérant*, acquiring, *acquis*.

Pres. Indic.	<i>acqu-iers, -iers, -iert, érons, -érez, -ièrent</i>
Imperf.	<i>acquérais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>acquis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>acquerrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>acquerrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>acqu-iers, -érons, -érez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>acqu-ière, -ières, -ière, -érions, -ériez, -ièrent</i>
Imperf. „	<i>acquisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*conquérir*, to conquer      *s'enquérir*, to inquire

*reconquérir*, to reconquer      *requérir*, to request;

the latter is generally restricted in use to the law.

§ 158. *Courir*, to run; *cour-ant*, running; *cour-u*, run.

Pres. Indic.    *cours*, *cours*, *court*, *cour-ons*, *-ez*, *-ent*

Imperf.        *courais*

Pret. Def.     *courus*

Fut. Abs.      *courrai*

Pres. Cond.    *courrais*

Imperat.       *cours*, *-ons*, *-ez*

Pres. Subj.    *coure*.

Imperf. „      *courusse*.

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*accourir*, to hasten to      *encourir*, to incur

*concourir*, to concur, to      *parcourir*, to run over

compete      *recourir*, to run again, to

*discourir*, to discourse, to      have recourse

argue      *secourir*, to succour.

Remark that *courir*, in the sense of to be sought after, takes *être*, as : *ce maître est beaucoup couru*, this master is much sought after.

Formerly *courre* was used instead of *courir*, as a hunting term, as :—

*A-t-on jamais parlé de pistolets pour courre un cerf!* (Molière.)

Has one ever heard of using pistols to hunt a stag!

§ 159. *Cueillir*, to gather; *cueillant*, gathering; *cueilli*, gathered.

Pres. Indic.    *cueill-e*, *-es*, *-e*; *ons*, *-ez*, *-ent*

Imperf.        *cueillais*

Pret. Def.     *cueillis*

Fut. Abs.      *cueilleraï*

Pres. Cond.    *cueillerais*

Imperat.       *cueill-e*, *-ons*, *-ez*

Pres. Subj.    *cueille*

Imperf. „      *cueillisse*.

Conjugate in the same manner:—

*accueillir*, to receive, to welcome

*recueillir*, to gather, to receive.

§ 160. *Fuir*, to flee; *fuyant*, fleeing; *fui*, fled.

Pres. Indic. *fu-is, -is, -it*; *-yons, -yez, -ient*

Imperf. *fuyais*

Pret. Def. *fuis*

Fut. Abs. *fuirai*

Pres. Cond. *fuirais*

Imperat. *fu-is, -yons, -ez*

Pres. Subj. *fu-ie, -ies, -ie*; *yions, -yiez, -ient*

Imperf. „ *fuisse*.

Conjugate in the same manner, *s'enfuir*, to flee, to escape; but observe that *en* is never separated from *fuir* in this verb.

§ 161. *Mourir*, to die; *mourant*, dying.

Pres. Indic. *meu-rs, -rs, -rt*; *mour-ons, -ez*, meurent

Imperf. *mourais*

Pret. Def. *mourus*

Fut. Abs. *mourrai*

Pres. Cond. *mourrais*

Imperat. *meurs, mour-ons, -ez*

Pres. Subj. *meu-re, -res, -re*; *mour-ions, -iez*, meurent

Imperf. „ *mourusse*.

Conjugate in the same manner, *se mourir*, to be dying, to die away, which has usually only two tenses employed, the present and imperfect of the indicative.

§ 162. *Tenir*, to hold; *tenant*, holding; *tenu*, held.

Pres. Indic. *tiens-s, -t*; *ten-ons, -ez*, tiennent

Imperf. *tenais*

Pret. Def. *tins, tins, tint*; *tîmes, tîntes, tinrent*

Fut. Abs. *tiendrai*

Pres. Cond. tiendrais

Imperat. tiens; ten-ons,-ez

Pres. Subj. tienn-e,-es,-e; ten-ions,-iez, tiennent

Imperf. „ tinsse, tinssez, tint; tinssions, tinssiez, tinssent.

Conjugate in the same manner:—

<i>appartenir</i> , to belong	<i>provenir</i> , to arise from, to
<i>circonvenir</i> , to circumvent	proceed
<i>contenir</i> , to contain	<i>redevenir</i> , to become again
<i>contravenir</i> , to contravene	<i>retenir</i> , to retain
<i>convenir</i> , to suit	<i>revenir</i> , to return
<i>détenir</i> , to detain	<i>s'abstenir</i> , to abstain
<i>devenir</i> , to become	<i>se ressouvenir</i> , to recollect
<i>disconvenir</i> , to disgrace	
<i>entretenir</i> , to keep	<i>se souvenir</i> , to remember
<i>intervenir</i> , to interfere	<i>soutenir</i> , to uphold
<i>maintenir</i> , to maintain	<i>subvenir</i> , to provide for
<i>obtenir</i> , to obtain	<i>survenir</i> , to arrive unexpectedly
<i>parvenir</i> , to reach	
<i>prévenir</i> , to warn	<i>venir</i> , to come.*

**Observe** that before *e* mute these verbs double the *n*. The verb *convenir*, to suit, is conjugated in its compound tenses with the auxiliary *avoir*; but when it implies to agree, the auxiliary *être* must be used, as: *cette maison lui aurait bien convenu*, this house would have suited him; *il est convenu que nous voyageons ensemble*, it is agreed that we travel together. *Venir*, to come, requires no preposition before an infinitive; but in the sense of *to have just*, it requires the preposition *de*; meaning *to happen*, the preposition *à*, as: *nous venons le voir*, we come to see him; *nous venons de le voir*, we have just seen him; *s'il vient à me punir que ferai-je?* if he happens to punish me, what shall I do?

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* <i>Acquérir</i> from the Latin <i>acquirere</i>	
<i>benir</i> „ <i>benedicere</i>	
<i>bouillir</i> „ <i>ebullire</i>	
<i>courir</i> „ <i>currere</i>	
<i>couvrir</i> „ <i>co-opprire</i>	
<i>cueillir</i> „ <i>colligere</i>	
<i>dormir</i> „ <i>dormire</i>	
<i>flurir</i> „ <i>florere</i>	
<i>fuir</i> „ <i>fugere</i>	
<i>mentir</i> „ <i>mentire</i>	
<i>mourir</i> „ <i>morior</i>	

<i>offrir</i> from the Latin <i>offerre</i>	
<i>ouvrir</i> „ <i>aperire</i>	
<i>partir</i> „ <i>partire</i>	
<i>repentir</i> „ <i>pœnitere</i>	
<i>sentir</i> „ <i>sentire</i>	
<i>servir</i> „ <i>servire</i>	
<i>souffrir</i> „ <i>sufferre</i>	
<i>tenir</i> „ <i>tenere</i>	
<i>venir</i> „ <i>venire</i>	
<i>vêtir</i> „ <i>vestire</i>	

### § 163. THE THIRD CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are no irregular verbs of the first class in this conjugation.

#### SECOND CLASS.

*Asseoir*, to sit; *asseyant*, sitting; *assis*, sat

Pres. Indic.	<i>ass-ieds, -ieds, -ied, -eyons, -eyez, -eyent</i>
Imperf.	<i>asseyais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>assis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>assiérai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>assiérais</i>
Imperat.	<i>assieds</i> ; <i>ass-eyons, -eyez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>asseye</i>
Imperf. „	<i>assisse.</i>

Observe that we may also use in the future *j'asseyerai*, and in the subjunctive present, *que j'asseie*.

Conjugate in the same manner:—

*s'asseoir*, to sit down

*rasseoir*, to settle

*se rasseoir*, to sit down again.

The participle past of this last verb is used in the sense of stale, or steady, as: *du pain rassis*, stale bread; *esprit rassis*, steady mind.

§ 164. *Mouvoir*, to move; *mouvant*, moving; *mu*, moved

Pres. Indic.	<i>meus, meus, meut</i> ; <i>mouv-ons, -ez, meuvent</i>
Imperf.	<i>mouvais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>mus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>mourrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>mouvrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>meus</i> ; <i>mou-vons, -vez</i>
Pres Subj.	<i>meu-ve, -ves, -ve</i> ; <i>mouv-ions, -iez, meuvent</i>
Imperf. „	<i>musse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner:—

*émouvoir*, to move, to agitate

*s'émouvoir*, to be affected.

§ 165. *Pourvoir*, to provide; *pourvoyant*, providing; *pourvu*, provided

Pres. Indic.	<i>pourv-ois,-ois,-oit ; -oyons,-oyez,-oient</i>
Imperf.	<i>pourvoyais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>pourvus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>pourvoirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>pourvoirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>pourv-ois,-oyons,-oyez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>pourv-oie,-oies,-oie ; -oyions,-oyiez,-oient</i>
Imperf. „	<i>pourvusse.</i>

§ 166. *Pouvoir*, to be able; *pouvant*, being able; *pu*, been able

Pres. Indic.	<i>peux (or puis), peux, peut ; pou-vons,-vez, peuvent</i>
Imperf.	<i>pouvais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>pus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>pourrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>pourrais</i>

No Imperative.

Pres. Subj.	<i>puisse</i>
Imperf. „	<i>pusse.</i>

Observe that in interrogations we must always say, *puis-je ?* but otherwise we can use *je peux*, or *je puis*, though the latter is preferred. *Pouvoir* is often used in the present subjunctive without *que*, and with the subject after the verb, as: *puissé-je de mes yeux y voir tomber la foudre* (Corneille), may I with my own eyes see lightning strike it. This verb, with or without *se*, is also employed pronominally, as: *il pourrait arriver*, that might happen; *cela se peut*, that might be; *n'en pouvoir plus*, means: to be quite exhausted.

§ 167. *Savoir*, to know; *sachant*, knowing; *su*, known

Pres. Indic.	<i>sais, sais, sait ; sav-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>savais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>sus</i>

Fut. Abs.	<i>saurai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>saurais</i>
Imperat.	<i>sache ; sachez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>sache</i>
Imperf. „	<i>susse.</i>

**Observe, a.** There is a great difference in French between the use of *savoir* and *connaître*, which both mean in English *to know*. *Savoir* is employed as denoting knowledge of the intellect ; *connaître*, as denoting knowledge of the senses, for instance : *il sait sa leçon*, he knows his lesson ; *je connais cet homme*, I know this man. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between these two verbs, as : *je sais ce morceau de musique*, I know (can play) that piece of music ; and *je connais ce morceau de musique*, I am acquainted with that piece of music.

**b.** *Je ne saurais* is often used for *je ne puis*, as : *je ne saurais faire cela*, I cannot do that.

**c.** *Je ne sache* is sometimes used for *je ne sais pas*, in sentences implying a doubt, as : *aucun élève n'a appris sa leçon que je sache*, no pupil has learned his lesson as far as I know.

§ 168. *Valoir*, to be worth ; *valant*, being worth ; *valu*, worth

Pres. Indic.	<i>vaux, vaux, vaut ; val-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>valais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>valus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>vaudrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>vaudrais</i>

No Imperative.

Pres. Subj.	<i>vaille, vailles, vaille ; val-ions,-iez, vaillent</i>
Imperf. „	<i>valusse.</i>

**Observe** that *valoir* is often used unipersonally with *mieux*, meaning to be better, as : *il vaut mieux travailler*, it is better to work.

Conjugate in the same manner : *équivaloir*, to be equivalent ; *revaloir*, to give an equivalent ; and *prévaloir*, to prevail ; which however forms its present subjunctive regularly, as : *preval-e,-es,-e ; ions,-iez,-ent*.

§ 169. *Voir*, to see ; *voyant*, seeing ; *vu*, seen.

Pres. Indic.	vois, vois, voit ; <i>voy-ons,-ez</i> , voient
Imperf.	<i>voyais</i>
Pret. Def.	vis
Fut. Abs.	verrai
Pres. Cond.	verrais
Imperat.	<i>vois, voy-ons,-ez</i>
Pres. Subj.	voi-e,-es,-e ; <i>voy-ions,-iez</i> , voient
Imperf. „	<i>visse</i> .

Conjugate in the same manner: *entrevoir*, to have a glimpse of; *revoir*, to see again; and *prévoir*, to foresee; which forms its future *prévoirai*, and its conditional *prévoirais*.

§ 170. *Vouloir*, to desire, to be willing; *voulant*, desiring; *voulu*, desired

Pres. Indic.	veux, veux, veut ; <i>voul-ons,-ez</i> , veulent
Imperf.	<i>voulais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>voulus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>voudrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>voudrais</i>

For the Imperative see the Observation.

Pres. Subj.	veuill-e,-es,-e ; <i>voul-ions,-iez</i> , veuillent
Imperf. „	<i>voulusse</i> .

Observe that *veuille, veuillez*, be so kind as, are the only persons used of the imperative, as: *veuillez me prêter un livre*, be so kind as to lend me a book. The imperative *veux, voulons, voulez*, is used only to indicate a strong determination, as: *voulez seulement et vous l'obtiendrez*, only determine and you will obtain it. *En vouloir à quelqu'un*, means to be angry with some one, or bear a grudge, as: *il en veut à mon ami*, he is angry with my friend. *En vouloir à quelque chose*, is to aim at, as: *il en veut à ma place*, he aims at my place.\*

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\* *S'asseoir* from the Latin *assidere*  
*mouvoir* „ *movere*  
*pouvoir* „ *possum*  
*savoir* „ *sapere*

*valoir* from the Latin *valere*  
*voir* „ *videre*  
*vouloir* „ *volere*.



## THE FOURTH CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

## FIRST CLASS.

§ 171. *Battre*, to beat; *battant*, beating; *battu*, beat

Pres. Indic.	<i>bats, bats, bat; batt-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>battais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>battis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>battraï</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>battrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>bats, batt-ons, -ez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>batte</i>
Imperf. „	<i>battisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner:—

<i>abattre</i> , to beat down	<i>s'ébattre</i> , to make merry
<i>combattre</i> , to fight	<i>rabattre</i> , to abate
<i>débattre</i> , to debate	<i>rebattre</i> , to beat again.

Observe that *battre* has several idiomatic expressions, as : *battre la campagne*, to rave ; *battre la retraite*, to sound the retreat ; *battre des mains*, to applaud ; *mener quelqu'un tambour battant*, to treat somebody haughtily ; *il faut battre le fer quand il est chaud*, strike the iron while it is hot, etc.

§ 172. *Conclure*, to conclude ; *concluant*, concluding ; *conclus*, concluded.

Pres. Indic.	<i>conclus, conclus, conclut; conclu-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>conclu-ais, -ais, -ait; ions, -iez, -aient</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>conclus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>conclurai</i>
Cond. Pres.	<i>conclurais</i>
Imperat.	<i>conclus, concluons, concluez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>conclue, concluions, concluez</i>
Imperf. „	<i>conclusse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner *exclure*, to exclude.

Observe that *conclure* and *exclure* require a diæresis over the *i* in the first and second persons plural of the imperfect indicative and present subjunctive.

§ 173. *Conduire*, to conduct; *conduisant*, conducting; *conduit*, conducted

Pres. Indic.	<i>conduis, conduis, conduit; conduis-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>conduisais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>conduisis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>conduirai</i>
Cond. Pres.	<i>conduirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>conduis, -ons, -ez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>conduise</i>
Imperf. „	<i>conduisisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner:—

<i>construire</i> , to construct	<i>nuire</i> , to hurt
<i>cuire</i> , to cook	<i>produire</i> , to produce
<i>déduire</i> , to deduct	<i>reconduire</i> , to reconduct
<i>détruire</i> , to destroy	<i>recuire</i> , to boil again
<i>éconduire</i> , to refuse	<i>réduire</i> , to reduce
<i>enduire</i> , to plaster	<i>reluire</i> , to glitter
<i>instruire</i> , to instruct	<i>reproduire</i> , to reproduce
<i>introduire</i> , to introduce	<i>séduire</i> , to seduce
<i>luire</i> , to shine	<i>traduire</i> , to translate.

Observe that *luire*, *nuire*, and *reluire* take in the participle past *lui*, *nui*, and *relui*. *Luire* and *reluire* are defective in the preterite definite, and consequently also in the imperfect of the subjunctive.

§ 174. *Coudre*, to sew; *cousant*, sewing; *cousu*, sewn

Pres. Indic.	<i>couds, couds, coud; cous-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>cousais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>cousis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>coudrai</i>

Pres. Cond.	<i>coudrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>couds, cousons, cousez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>couse</i>
Imperf. „	<i>cousisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner, *découdre*, to unsew ; and *recoudre*, to sew again.

§ 175. *Oraindre*, to fear ; *craignant*, fearing ; *craint*, feared

Pres. Indic.	<i>crains, crains, craint ; craign-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>craignais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>craignis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>craindrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>craindrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>crains, craignons, craignez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>craigne</i>
Imperf. „	<i>craignisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>astreindre</i> , to confine to	<i>feindre</i> , to feign
<i>atteindre</i> , to reach	<i>joindre</i> , to join
<i>ceindre</i> , to gird on	<i>oindre</i> , to anoint
<i>contraindre</i> , to compel	<i>peindre</i> , to paint
<i>enceindre</i> , to enclose	<i>plaindre</i> , to pity
<i>enfreindre</i> , to infringe	<i>rejoindre</i> , to meet again
<i>enjoindre</i> , to enjoin	<i>restreindre</i> , to bind
<i>éteindre</i> , to extinguish	<i>teindre</i> , to dye.

Observe, that *atteindre*, to reach, if meaning with an effort, has *à* before its object, as : *il peut atteindre au clocher*, he can reach the steeple ; but meaning without an effort, it requires no preposition, as : *j'ai atteint ma vingtième année*, I have reached my twentieth year ; and *se plaindre*, to complain, as : *je me plains que je ne puis pas aller*, I complain that I cannot go ; *il aime à se plaindre et à être plaint*, he likes to deplore and to be deplored.

§ 176. *Écrire*, to write ; *écriv*ant, writing ; *écrit*, written

Pres. Indic.	<i>écris, écris, écrit ; écriv-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>écrivais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>écrivis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>écrirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>écrirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>écris, écrivons, écrivez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>écrive</i>
Imperf. „	<i>écrivisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>circonscrire</i> , to circumscribe	<i>proscrire</i> , to proscribe
<i>décrire</i> , to describe	<i>récrire</i> , to re-write
<i>inscrire</i> , to inscribe	<i>souscrire</i> , to subscribe
<i>prescrire</i> , to prescribe	<i>transcrire</i> , to copy.

§ 177. *Lire*, to read ; *lis*ant, reading ; *lu*, read

Pres. Indic.	<i>lis, lis, lit ; lis-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>lisais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>lus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>lirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>lirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>lis, lisons, lisez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>lise</i>
Imperf. „	<i>lusse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>élire</i> , to elect	<i>relire</i> , to read again.
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§ 178. *Maudire*, to curse ; *maudissant*, cursing ; *maudit*, cursed

Pres. Indic.	<i>maudis, maudis, maudit ; maudis-sons, -sez, -sent</i>
Imperf.	<i>maudissais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>maudis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>maudirai</i>

Pres. Cond.	<i>maudirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>maudis, maudissons, maudissez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>maudisse</i>
Imperf. „	<i>maudisse.</i>

§ 179. *Médire*, to slander ; *médisant*, slandering ; *mé-dit*, slandered

Pres. Indic.	<i>médis, médis, médit ; médis-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>médiais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>médis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>médirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>médirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>médis, médisons, médisez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>médise</i>
Imperf. „	<i>médisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>confire</i> , to preserve	<i>interdire</i> , to prohibit
<i>contredire</i> , to contradict	<i>prédire</i> , to predict
<i>déconfire</i> , to defeat	<i>suffire</i> , to suffice.
<i>dédire</i> , to deny	

Observe, that *suffi* is the past participle of the last.

§ 180. *Mettre*, to put ; *mettant*, putting ; *mis*, put

Pres. Indic.	<i>mets, mets, met ; mett-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>mettais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>mis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>mettrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>mettrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>mets, mettons, mettez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>mette</i>
Imperf. „	<i>misse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>admettre</i> , to admit	<i>compromettre</i> , to compro-
<i>commettre</i> , to commit	<i>mise</i>

<i>démettre</i> , to discharge	<i>remettre</i> , to defer
<i>émettre</i> , to issue	<i>s'entremettre</i> , to interpose
<i>omettre</i> , to omit	<i>soumettre</i> , to subject
<i>permettre</i> , to permit	<i>transmettre</i> , to transmit.
<i>promettre</i> , to promise	

Observe that *mettre* has a great many peculiar idioms, as : *mettre au fait*, to inform, to acquaint ; *mettre à même de*, to enable ; *mettre aux abois* (see § 25), to bring to the last gasp ; *mettre les fers au feu*, to set about a thing in good earnest ; *mettre à*, means to apply oneself to, to commence, as : *se mettre en ménage*, to commence housekeeping ; *il s'est mis en chemin*, he has begun his journey.

§ 181. *Moudre*, to grind ; *moulant*, grinding ; *moulu*, ground

Pres. Indic.	<i>mouds, mouds, moud ; moul-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>moulais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>moulus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>moudrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>moudrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>mouds, moulons, moulez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>moule</i>
Imperf. „	<i>moulusse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*émoudre*, to whet, to set  
*remoudre*, to grind again.

Observe that we use *moudre* when we speak of grinding corn, pepper, coffee, etc., or whenever we wish to reduce a thing to powder ; for sharpening tools and instruments *émoudre* is used. Idiomatical expressions are : *se battre à fer émoulu*, to combat with sharp weapons ; *moudre un homme de coups*, to beat a man black and blue ; *frais émoulu du collège*, fresh from college, etc.

§ 182. *Naître*, to be born ; *naissant*, being born ; *né*, been born

Pres. Indic.	<i>nais, nais, naît ; naiss-ons, -ez, -ent.</i>
Imperf.	<i>naissais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>naquis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>naîtrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>naîtrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>nais, naissons, naissez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>naisse</i>
Imperf. „	<i>naquisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*renaître*, to revive, to be born again.

**Observe** that in French *naitre* is a neuter verb, and forms its compound tenses with *être*, whereas in English it is always passive ; therefore we say : *il naquit sous une heureuse étoile*, he was born under a lucky star, and not *il fut né sous une heureuse étoile*. *Renaitre* has no past participle, and consequently no compound tenses.

§ 183. *Paraître*, to appear ; *paraissant*, appearing ; *paru*, appeared

Pres. Indic.	<i>paraïs, paraïs, paraît ; paraiss-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>paraissais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>parus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>paraîtrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>paraîtrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>paraïs, paraissions, paraissez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>paraisse</i>
Imperf. „	<i>parusse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>accroître</i> , to increase	<i>croître</i> , to grow
<i>apparaître</i> , to appear	<i>décroître</i> , to decrease
<i>connaître</i> , to know	<i>disparaître</i> to disappear
<i>comparaître</i> , to appear in a court of justice	<i>méconnaître</i> , to misconceive
	<i>paître</i> , to graze

<i>reconnaître</i> , to recognize	<i>se repaître</i> , to feed on
<i>recroître</i> , to grow again.	<i>reparaître</i> , to reappear.
<i>repaître</i> , to feed	

Observe that *pâtre* has no imperfect subjunctive, it having no preterite definite; for the verb *connaître* refer to *savoir* (§ 167). The circumflex accent is generally placed over the vowel *i* preceding the *t*, and it is used throughout the verb *croître*, except, according to the French Academy, before double *s*, and also in the participle *cré*, when its termination is either feminine or plural. It is by means of the circumflex accent that we distinguish between it and the verb *croire*, to believe. (See § 192).

§ 184. *Plaire*, to please; *plaisant*, pleasing; *plu*, pleased

Pres. Indic.	<i>plais, plais, plait; plais-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>plaisais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>plus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>plairai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>plairais</i>
Imperat.	<i>plais, plaisons, plaisez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>plaise</i>
Imperf. „	<i>plusse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>complaire</i> , to comply with	<i>déplaire</i> , to displease
<i>se complaire</i> , to take delight in	<i>taire</i> , to conceal, to be silent.

Observe, *a*. That *plaire* is neuter in French, therefore *je leur plais* is, I please them, and not *je les plais*.

For the same reason *plaire* cannot have a passive voice; I am pleased is not to be translated by *je suis plu*, but by *je suis content*.

*b*. The verb *plaire* is frequently used unipersonally in answer to a question, as : *voulez-vous prendre quelque chose*; you reply, *s'il vous plaît*, if you please. *Plait-il* is used interrogatively for: what do you say?



*c. Taire* takes a circumflex accent on the past participle *tû*. This verb is used reflectively, when we wish to indicate holding the tongue, or being silent, as : *il se tut*, he ceased speaking, and *taisez-vous*, hold your tongue.

§ 185. *Résoudre*, to resolve ; *résolvant*, resolving ; *résolu*, resolved

Pres. Indic.	<i>résous, résous, résout ; résolv-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>résolvais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>résolus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>résoudrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>résoudrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>résous, résolvons, résolvez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>résolve</i>
Imperf. „	<i>résolusse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*absoudre*, to acquit, to ab-      *dissoudre*, to melt, to dis-  
solve                                      solve.

Observe that when *résoudre* means *to change into*, its past participle is *résous*, and it then has no feminine. The feminine of the past participles of *absoudre*, and *dissoudre*, *absous* and *dissous*, are *absoute* and *dissoute*. They have no imperfect subjunctive, having no preterite definite.

§ 186. *Rire* to laugh ; *riant*, laughing ; *ri*, laughed

Pres. Indic.	<i>ris, ris, rit ; ri-ons, -ez, -ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>riaais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>ris</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>rirai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>rirais</i>
Imperat.	<i>ris, rions, riez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>rie</i>
Imperf. „	<i>risse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*sourire*, to smile.

§ 187. *Rompre*, to break ; *rompant*, breaking ; *rompu*, broke

Pres. Indic.	<i>romps, romps, rompt ; romp-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>rompais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>rompis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>romprai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>romprais</i>
Imperat.	<i>romps, rompons, rompez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>rompe</i>
Imperf. ,,	<i>rompisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>corrompre</i> , to corrupt	<i>interrompre</i> , to interrupt
<i>démordre</i> , to desist	<i>mordre</i> , to bite
<i>détordre</i> , to untwist, to sprain	<i>tordre</i> , to wring, to twist.

Observe that *rompre* is said of breaking anything that is not brittle, as : *il a rompu une chaise*, he has broken a chair ; but *casser* and *briser*, both meaning to break, can be used in speaking of brittle objects, *briser* being more particularly applied to breaking things into small pieces, as : *j'ai cassé un verre*, I have broken a glass ; *nous avons brisé la glace*, we have broken the looking-glass into pieces. Sometimes *casser* is used in speaking of objects not brittle.

§ 188. *Suivre*, to follow ; *suivant*, following ; *suivi*, followed

Pres. Indic.	<i>suis, suis, suit ; suiv-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>suivais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>suivis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>suivrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>suivrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>suis, suivons, suivez</i>

Pres. Subj.	<i>suive</i>
Imperf. „	<i>suivisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*poursuivre*, to pursue, to continue.

§ 189. *Vaincre*, to conquer; *vainquant*, conquering; *vaincu*, conquered

Pres. Indic.	<i>vaincs, vaincs, vainc ; vainqu-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>vainquais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>vainquis</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>vaincrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>vaincrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>vaincs, vainque ; vainqu-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>vainque</i>
Imperf. „	<i>vainquisse.</i>

§ 190. *Vivre*, to live ; *vivant*, living ; *vécu*, lived

Pres. Indic.	<i>vis, vis, vit ; viv-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Imperf.	<i>vivais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>vécus</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>vivrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>vivrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>vis, vive ; viv-ons,-ez,-ent</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>vive</i>
Imperf. „	<i>vécusse.*</i>

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* <i>Battre</i> from the Latin	<i>battuere</i>	<i>luire</i> from the Latin	<i>lucere</i>
<i>ceindre</i>	<i>cingere</i>	<i>mettre</i>	<i>mittere</i>
<i>conduire</i>	<i>conducere</i>	<i>moudre</i>	<i>molere</i>
<i>connaître</i>	<i>cognoscere</i>	<i>naître</i>	<i>nascor</i>
<i>coudre</i>	<i>consuere</i>	<i>nuire</i>	<i>nocere</i>
<i>croître</i>	<i>crescere</i>	<i>paraître</i>	<i>pascere</i>
<i>cuire</i>	<i>coquere</i>	<i>paraître</i>	<i>apparere</i>
<i>détruire</i>	<i>destruere</i>	<i>peindre</i>	<i>pingere</i>
<i>écrire</i>	<i>scribere</i>	<i>plaindre</i>	<i>plangere</i>
<i>enfreindre</i>	<i>infringere</i>	<i>plaire</i>	<i>placere</i>
<i>éteindre</i>	<i>extinguere</i>	<i>resoudre</i>	<i>resolvere</i>
<i>feindre</i>	<i> fingere</i>	<i>suire</i>	<i>sequor</i>
<i>instruire</i>	<i>instruire</i>	<i>taire</i>	<i>tacere</i>
<i>joindre</i>	<i>jungere</i>	<i>teindre</i>	<i>tingere</i>
<i>lire</i>	<i>legere</i>	<i>vaincre</i>	<i>vincere</i>
		<i>vivre</i>	<i>vivere.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner:—

*revivre*, to revive

*survivre*, to survive, to outlive.

Observe that this verb never expresses, to dwell, at a place, *demeurer* being then employed, as, for instance, we say: *je demeure à Londres*, I live in London. The third persons singular and plural of the present subjunctive are often used as exclamations, as: *Vive la Reine!* long live the Queen!

## SECOND CLASS.

§ 191. *Boire*, to drink; *buvant*, drinking; *bu*, drunk

Pres. Indic. bois, bois, boit; *buv-ons, -ez*, boivent

Imperf. *buvais*

Pret. Def. bus

Fut. Abs. *boirai*

Pres. Cond. *boirais*

Imperat. *bois, bu-vons, -ez*

Pres. Subj. boive, boives, boive; *buv-ions, -iez*, boivent

Imperf. „ *busse*.

This verb is employed in several proverbs, as: *qui a bu boira*, habits always remain; *on ne saurait faire boire un âne s'il n'a soif*, a man may take a horse to the water, but he cannot make him drink unless he is thirsty.

§ 192. *Croire*, to believe; *croyant*, believing; *cru*, believed

Pres. Indic. crois, crois, croit; *croy-ons, -ez*, croient

Imperf. *croyais*

Pret. Def. crus

Fut. Abs. *croirai*

Pres. Cond. *croirais*

Imperat. *crois; croy-ons, -ez*

Pres. Subj. croie, croies, croie; *croy-ions, -iez*, croient

Imperf. „ *crusse*.

§ 193. *Dire*, to say ; *disant*, saying ; *dit*, said

Pres. Indic. *dis, dis, dit ; disons, dites, disent*

Imperf. *disais*

Pret. Def. *dis*

Fut. Abs. *dirai*

Pres. Cond. *dirais*

Imperat. *dis, disons, dites*

Pres. Subj. *dise*

Imperf. „ *disse.*

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*redire*, to repeat, to tell again.

Observe that nearly all old classical French writers, as Corneille, Racine, Molière, and La Fontaine, use *die* in the present subjunctive, instead of *dise*, which cannot be done now.

§ 194. *Faire*, to do ; *faisant*, doing ; *fait*, done

Pres. Indic. *fais, fais, fait ; faisons, faites, font*

Imperf. *faisais*

Pret. Def. *fit*

Fut. Abs. *ferai*

Pres. Cond. *ferais*

Imperat. *fais, faisons, faites*

Pres. Subj. *fasse*

Imperf. „ *fisse.*

Conjugate in the same manner :—

*contrefaire*, to counterfeit

*refaire*, to repair, to do again

*défaire*, to undo, to defeat

*satisfaire*, to satisfy.

Observe that *faire* has a great many idiomatic meanings. All cannot be given, but some follow here :—

a. Used unipersonally, as : *il fait beau temps*, it is fine weather ; *il fait chaud, froid*, it is hot, cold ; *il fait jour*, it is daylight.

b. Used pronominally, as : *il se fait tard*, it grows late.

c. To cause, as : *il vous fera punir*, he will cause you to be punished.

d. *Faire faire*, to cause to be done, to get it done, as : *il a fait faire une montre d'or*, he got a gold watch made.

e. *Faire l'école buissonnière*, to play the truant ; *faire le bon apôtre*, to pretend to be good ; *faire la petite bouche*, to mince it ; *faire d'une pierre deux coups*, to kill two birds with one stone ; *faire des châteaux en Espagne*, to build castles in the air, etc.

f. *Ne faire que*, to do nothing but ; *ne faire que de* (like *venir de*), to have just ; *n'en rien faire*, to neglect, to let alone ; *n'avoir que faire de quelqu'un*, not to associate with some one.

§ 195. *Prendre*, to take ; *prenant*, taking ; *pris*, took

Pres. Indic.	<i>prends, prends, prend ; pren-ons,-ez,-nent</i>
Imperf.	<i>prenais</i>
Pret. Def.	<i>pris</i>
Fut. Abs.	<i>prendrai</i>
Pres. Cond.	<i>prendrais</i>
Imperat.	<i>prends, pren-ons,-ez</i>
Pres. Subj.	<i>prenn-e,-es,-e ; pren-ions,-iez, nent</i>
Imperf. ,,	<i>prisse.</i>

Conjugate in the same manner :—

<i>apprendre</i> , to learn	<i>se méprendre</i> , to mistake
<i>comprendre</i> , to understand	<i>rapprendre</i> , to learn anew
<i>entreprendre</i> , to undertake	<i>reprendre</i> , to take back
<i>s'éprendre</i> , to be smitten	<i>surprendre</i> , to surprise.

Observe that *n* before the *e* mute is doubled in all these verbs.\*

\* *Boire* from the Latin *bibere*  
*croire* „ *credere*  
*dire* „ *dicere*

*faire* from the Latin *facere*  
*prendre* „ *prehendere.*

## § 196. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective verbs are those which occur only in certain tenses, or persons.

The defective verbs of the first conjugation are the unipersonal verbs *tonner* (see § 144), etc., and *ester*, which is only used in the present of the infinitive as a legal term for, *to appear before a court*.

From this verb are formed *rester*, to remain; *arrêter*, to stop; and *contraster*, to contrast.

In old French are found the verbs *conster*, *dister*, *inster*, *obster*; from which have been formed the present participles *constant*, *distant*, *instant*, *nonobstant*.

## THE DEFECTIVE VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

§ 197. *Faillir*, to fail; *faillant*, failing

Pres. Indic. *faux, faux, faut*; *faill-ons, -ez, -ent*

Imperf. *faillais*

Pret. Def. *faillis*

Fut. Abs. *faudrai*.

**Observe** that the following forms of this verb are in use although they have not the authority of the French Academy, viz., Pres. indic. *je faillis, tu faillis, il faillit*; *nous faillissons, vous faillissez, ils faillissent*. Imperf. *je faillissais*. Fut. abs. *je faillirai*. Pres. cond. *je faillirais*. Imperat. *faillis*. Pres. subj. *je faillisse*; and the past part. *failli*.

The compound *défaillir*, to decay, to faint, is to be found only in the pres. indic. *nous défaillons*, the imperf. *je défaisais*, etc., in the pret. def. *défaillis*, etc., and the infinitive.

§ 198. *Férir*, to strike.

This verb occurs only in the expression, *sans coup férir*, without striking a blow; but the past participle *féru*, wounded, is still used as a veterinary term.

§ 199. *Gésir*, to lie; *gisant*, lyingPres. Indic. *il gît, nous gis-ons, -ez, -ent*Imperf. *gisais.*

This is said of things destroyed, and of sick and dead persons. It is generally used in epitaphs, as *ci-gît*, here lies.

§ 200. *Honnir*, to disgrace.

This is found only in the past participle *honni*, as: *il est honni*, he is disgraced. The motto of the Order of the Garter is *Honni soit qui mal y pense*, evil be to him that evil thinks.

Observe that the initial *h* is aspirated.

§ 201. *Issir*, to issue.

This verb occurs only in the past participle *issu*, to convey a descent from, as: *issu du sang de David*, descended from David.

§ 202. *Oûir*, to hear; past. part., *ouï*, heard.

This verb rarely occurs but in the present infinitive, or conjugated with *avoir* in the compound tenses. It occurs in the English law term, *oyez*, hear ye, and the assize of *oyer and terminer* is derived from it.

§ 203. *Quérir*, to fetch.

This was formerly used in the infinitive, after *aller*, *venir*, *envoyer*, but *chercher* is now used instead.

§ 204. *Saillir*, to gush out; *saillissant*, gushing out; *sailli*, gushed outPres. Indic. *saillis*Imperf. *saillissais*Pret. Def. *saillis*Fut. Abs. *saillirai*Pres. Cond. *saillirais*Pres. Subj. *saillisse.*

Barely used but in the infinitive and third person singular of some



of the tenses, *jaillir*, taking its place. It is used as an architectural term, to project, and is then conjugated as *il saille, il saillait*, etc.\*

#### THE DEFECTIVE VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

##### § 205. *Apparoir*, to be evident.

Used sometimes as a legal term in the infinitive and the third person singular of the present indicative, as *il appert*, it is evident.

##### § 206. *Choir*, to fall.

This verb occurs only in the infinitive and the past participle *chu*, m., *chue*, f., which was *chute* formerly, but this form is preserved only in the proverb *chercher chape-chute*, to endeavour to profit by some one's mishap—closely resembling the substantive form in *la chute des feuilles*, the fall of leaves.

Down to the sixteenth century *choir* was used in all its tenses. From the old French verb *méschoir* is still in use as an adjective, the present participle, *méchant*, wicked.

##### § 207. *Déchoir*, to decay, to degenerate; *déchu*, decayed

Pres. Indic. *déchois, déchois, déchoit; déchoy-ons,-ez, déchoient.*

Pret. Def. *déchus*

Fut. Abs. *décherrai*

Pres. Cond. *décherrais*

Pres. Subj. *déchoie*

Imperf. „ *dechusse.*

##### § 208. *Échoir*, to lapse, to fall; *échéant*, falling; *échu*, fallen

Pres. Indic. only third person singular, *il échoit*

Pret. Def. *échus*

\* *Faillir* from the Latin *fallere*  
*fêrir* „ *ferire*  
*gésir* „ *jacere*  
*issir* „ *exire*

*ouïr* from the Latin *audire*  
*quérir* „ *querere*  
*saillir* „ *salire.*

Fut. Abs. *écherrai*  
 Pres. Cond. *écherrais*  
 Imperf. Subj. *échusse*.

§ 209. *Dépourvoir*, to deprive, to strip; *dépourvu*, deprived.

This occurs only in the preterite indefinite and in the infinitive. It is used sometimes in the compound tenses reflectively, as:—

*Il s'est dépourvu de tout, pour obtenir son objet.*

He deprived himself of everything to obtain his object.

§ 210. *Promouvoir*, to raise, to promote.

Used only in the infinitive and in the compound tenses, as: *le prince fut promu à l'empire*, the prince was raised to the empire.

§ 211. *Ravoir*, to recover.

This occurs only in the infinitive present, as:—

*Je lui ai prêté de l'argent, je veux le ravoir.*

I lent him some money, I must have it back.

§ 212. *Seoir*, to sit; *seant*, sitting; *sie*, sat.

These, and *sieds-toi*, are the only parts used; the latter is derived from the reflective *se séoir* which has long been obsolete; *s'asseoir*, is now used instead of it.

In the French, in the sense of *to fit*, this verb has no infinitive, but it occurs as follows:—

Pres. Indic. *il sied, ils siéent*

Imperf. *il seyait*

Fut. Abs. *il siéra*

Pres. Cond. *il siérait*.

It has no compound tenses, and is unipersonal; *messeoir*, to be unbecoming, occurs in the same tenses.

§ 213. *Surseoir*, to put off, to suspend; *sursoyant*, suspending; *sursis*, suspended

Pres. Indic. *sursois, sursois, sursoit; sursoy - ons, - ez, sursoient*

Imperf. *sursoyais*

Pret. Def. *sursis*

Fut. Abs. *surseoirai*

Pres. Cond. *surseoirais*

Pres. Subj. *sursisse.\**

When used neuter, in which it is found more generally than active, it takes the preposition *à*, as: *surseoir au jugement*, to withhold judgment.

#### THE DEFECTIVE VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

§ 214. *Accroire*, to make one believe.

This is never used but in the infinitive and with the verb *faire*, to impose the belief upon some one of what is untrue, as: *vous voudrez nous en faire accroire*, you wish to make us believe it.

§ 215. *Braire*, to bray

Pres. Indic. *il brait, ils braient*

Fut. Abs. *il braira, ils brairont*

Pres. Cond. *il brairait, ils brairaient.*

§ 216. *Bruire*, to rustle, to roar, to rattle

Pres. Indic. *il bruit*

Imperf. *il bruyait, ils bruyaient.*

§ 217. *Clore*, to close; *clos*, m., *close*, f., closed

Pres. Indic. *clos, clos, clôt*

Fut. Abs. *clorai*

Pres. Cond. *clorais*

Imperat. *clos.*

† *Choir* from the Latin *cadere*

*seoir* from the Latin *sedere*.

*Fermer* is ordinarily used in common discourse. *Forclorre*, to debar, occurs only in the infinitive and the past participle.

§ 218. *Éclorre*, to be hatched, to open ; *éclos*, m., *éclose*, f., opened

Pres. Indic. *il éclôt, ils éclosent*

Pret. Indef. *il est éclos*

Fut. Abs. *il éclôra*

Pres. Cond. *il éclôrait*

Pres. Subj. *éclose.*

§ 219. *Forfaire*, to forfeit.

This, with *malfaire*, to do ill, *parfaire*, to perfect (legal), and *méfaire*, to misdo, are only used in the infinitive and past participle.

§ 220. *Frir*, to fry ; *frit*, m., *frite*, f., fried

Pres. Indic. *fris, fris, frit*

Fut. Abs. *frirai*

Pres. Cond. *frirais*

Imperat. *fris.*

This is generally used with *faire*, and also in the compound tenses, and sometimes it is used neuter.

§ 221. *Poindre*, to dawn, to sprout.

Is only used in the infinitive and the future, as : *le jour commence à poindre*, the day begins to dawn ; *mes fleurs poindront*, my flowers will sprout.

§ 222. *Sourdre*, to spring up.

This is used only in the infinitive and in the third persons singular and plural of the present of the indicative, as : *l'eau sourd de ce rocher*, the water springs from this rock.

§ 223. *Tistre*, to weave.

This occurs only in the past participle *tissu*, m. and *tissue*, f., and the tenses thence derived. *Tisser* is the verb commonly used: it is used also as a substantive, as *les tissus fabriqués en Angleterre*, the fabrics woven in England.\*

* <i>Braire</i> is related to the English <i>to bray</i> .	<i>frise</i> from the Latin <i>frigere</i>
<i>bruire</i> from the Latin <i>brugire</i>	<i>sourdre</i> " <i>surgere</i>
<i>clore</i> " <i>claudere</i>	<i>tistre</i> " <i>texere</i> .

## CHAPTER VII.

## THE ADVERB.

§ 224. An adverb is an invariable part of speech which modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective, or another adverb, as: *parler éloquemment*, to speak eloquently; *bien beau*, very fine; *très-souvent*, very often.

Adverbs are either simple, and formed of one word, as: *hier*, yesterday; or compound, and formed of more than one word, as: *avant-hier*, the day before yesterday.

Adverbs may be divided into the following classes:—

## § 225. ADVERBS OF TIME.

<i>à la fois</i> , at once	<i>demain</i> , to-morrow
<i>alors</i> , then	<i>depuis</i> , since
<i>anciennement</i> , formerly	<i>désormais</i> , henceforth
<i>aujourd'hui</i> , to-day	<i>dernièrement</i> , lately
<i>auparavant</i> , before	<i>de suite</i> , immediately
<i>aussitôt</i> , as soon as	<i>dorénavant</i> , henceforth
<i>autrefois</i> , formerly	<i>encore</i> , yet, still
<i>bientôt</i> , soon	<i>enfin</i> , lastly
<i>cependant</i> , meanwhile	<i>ensuite</i> , afterwards
<i>déjà</i> , already	<i>hier</i> , yesterday

<i>incontinent</i> , immediately	<i>quand</i> , when
<i>jadis</i> , of yore	<i>quelquefois</i> , sometimes
<i>jamais</i> , ever	<i>rarement</i> , seldom
<i>lors</i> , then	<i>souvent</i> , often
<i>maintenant</i> , now	<i>tantôt</i> , sometimes, presently
<i>naguère</i> , lately, formerly	<i>tard</i> , late
<i>parfois</i> , at times	<i>tôt</i> , soon
<i>plutôt</i> , sooner	<i>toujours</i> , always
<i>puis</i> , then	<i>vite</i> , quickly.*

## § 226. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

<i>ailleurs</i> , elsewhere	<i>dessous</i> , under
<i>alentour</i> , around	<i>dessus</i> , above
<i>après</i> , after	<i>devant</i> , before, in front
<i>auprès</i> , near	<i>d'où</i> , whence
<i>avant</i> , before	<i>en bas</i> , below
<i>céans</i> , here, within	<i>en haut</i> , above
<i>ci</i> , here	<i>ensemble</i> , together
<i>d'ailleurs</i> , besides	<i>environ</i> , hereabout
<i>deçà</i> , on this side	<i>ici</i> , here
<i>dedans</i> , within	<i>ici bas</i> , here below
<i>dehors</i> , without	<i>ici près</i> , near here
<i>d'ici</i> , hence	<i>là</i> , there
<i>delà</i> , thence	<i>là-bas</i> , yonder
<i>derrière</i> , behind	<i>là dedans</i> , within

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\* *Alors* from the Latin *ad illam horam*,  
or Ital., *allors*

<i>anciennement</i> „	<i>antiquitas</i>	<i>jadis</i> from the Latin	<i>jàm diu</i>
<i>aujourd'hui</i> „	<i>hodie</i>	<i>jamais</i> „	<i>jàm magis</i>
<i>autrefois</i> „	<i>alter vices</i>	<i>maintenant</i> „	<i>manu tenente</i>
<i>déjà</i> „	<i>de jàm</i>	<i>quand</i> „	<i>quando</i>
<i>demain</i> „	<i>de mane</i>	<i>rarement</i> „	<i>rarò</i>
<i>depuis</i> „	<i>de post</i>	<i>souvent</i> „	<i>subinde</i>
<i>désormais</i> „	<i>de hora magis</i>	<i>tantôt</i> „	<i>tantum tostus</i>
<i>hier</i> „	<i>heri</i>	<i>tard</i> „	<i>tarde</i>
		<i>tôt</i> „	<i>tostus</i> (part. p. of <i>torreo</i> ).

<i>loin</i> , far	<i>près</i> , }	near
<i>où</i> , where	<i>proche</i> , }	
<i>partout</i> , everywhere	<i>séparément</i> , separately	
<i>pêle-mêle</i> , confusedly	<i>y</i> , there, here.*	

## § 227. ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

<i>aussi</i> , as, also	<i>plutôt</i> , rather
<i>autant</i> , as much	<i>si</i> , so, so very
<i>comme</i> , as, like	<i>surtout</i> , above all, especially
<i>davantage</i> , more	<i>tant</i> , so much
<i>fort</i> , very	<i>très</i> , very ( <i>bien</i> is often used instead)
<i>mieux</i> , better	<i>trop</i> , too much
<i>moins</i> , less	<i>trop peu</i> , too little
<i>néanmoins</i> , nevertheless	<i>un peu</i> , a little.†
<i>pis</i> , worse	
<i>plus</i> , more	

## § 228. ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION, DOUBT, AND NEGATION.

<i>assurément</i> , assuredly	<i>ni</i> , nor
<i>aucunement</i> , by no means	<i>non</i> , no
<i>certainement</i> , certainly	<i>nullement</i> , not at all
<i>certes</i> , certainly, indeed	<i>oui</i> , yes
<i>en vérité</i> , indeed	<i>peut-être</i> , perhaps
<i>ne, ne—pas</i> , }	<i>si</i> , yes
<i>ne—point</i> , }	<i>volontiers</i> , willingly

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* <i>Ailleurs</i> from the Latin <i>aliorum</i>	<i>là</i> from the Latin	<i>illâ</i> (ablat.)
<i>auprès</i> " <i>prope</i>	<i>loin</i> " <i>longe</i>	
<i>avant</i> " <i>ab ante</i>	<i>où</i> " <i>ubi</i>	
<i>dedans</i> " <i>de, de intus</i>	<i>près</i> " <i>prope</i>	
<i>derrière</i> " <i>de retro</i>	<i>proche</i> " <i>proximus</i>	
<i>ensemble</i> " <i>in similis</i>	<i>séparément</i> " <i>separatim</i>	
<i>jusque</i> " <i>usque</i>	<i>y</i> " <i>ibi</i>	
<i>ici</i> " <i>hinc</i>		

† <i>Aussi</i> from the Latin <i>aliud sic</i>	<i>pis</i> from the Latin	<i>pejus</i>
<i>autant</i> " <i>aliud tantum</i>	<i>peu</i> " <i>paucius</i>	
<i>davantage</i> " <i>de ab ante</i>	<i>plutôt</i> " <i>potius</i>	
<i>fort</i> " <i>fortis</i>	<i>si</i> " <i>sic</i>	
<i>mieux</i> " <i>melius</i>	<i>tant</i> " <i>tantum</i>	
<i>moins</i> " <i>minus</i>	<i>très</i> " <i>tres</i>	



*probablement*, very likely      *vraiment*, truly, indeed.\*  
*sans doute*, without doubt

### § 229. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

<i>assez</i> , enough	<i>guère</i> , but little, but few
<i>autant</i> , so much	<i>moins</i> , less
<i>beaucoup</i> , much, very much,	<i>peu</i> , little, few
many	<i>plus</i> , more
<i>bien</i> , much, many	<i>que</i> (exclam.), how much, how
<i>combien</i> , how much, how	many
many	<i>tant</i> , so much, so many
<i>davantage</i> , more	<i>trop</i> , too much, too many.†
<i>environ</i> , about	

### § 230. ADVERBS OF QUALITY.

<i>ainsi</i> , thus	<i>même</i> , even
<i>bien</i> , well	<i>notamment</i> , especially
<i>comment</i> , how	<i>partant</i> , therefore
<i>exprès</i> , on purpose	<i>pourtant</i> , } however. ‡
<i>mal</i> , badly	<i>toutefois</i> , }

*Bien* and *mal* are used in the comparative degree irregularly, and also the adverb of quantity, *peu*. (See § 60.)

### § 231. ADVERBS OF INTERROGATION.

<i>combien</i> ? how much ? how	<i>comment</i> ? how ?
many ?	<i>d'où</i> ? whence ?

\* *Certainement* from the Latin *certè*  
*certes*      "      *certè*  
*comment*      "      *quamente*  
*ni*      "      *nec*  
*non*      "      *non*

† *Assez* from the Latin *ad satis*  
*autant*      "      *aliud tantum*  
*beaucoup*      "      *bella copia*  
*davantage*      "      *de ab ante*  
*encore*      "      *in hanc horam*

‡ *Ainsi* from the Latin *in sic*  
*bien*      "      *bene*

*nullement* from the Latin *nequaquam*  
*probablement*      "      *probabiliter*  
*quand*      "      *quando*  
*vraiment*      "      *verè*.

*environ* from the Latin *in gyrum*  
*guère* from the Teutonic *garo*  
*moins* from the Latin *minus*  
*plus*      "      *plus*  
*tant*      "      *tantum*.

*mal* from the Latin *male*.

*depuis quand ?* } how    *pourquoi ?* why ?  
*combien y-a-t-il que ?* } long ?    *quand ?* when ?\*  
*où ?* where ?

§ 232. Another class of adverbs can be formed from adjectives, by generally adding the termination *ment*†, in English *ly*. They are formed as follows :—

RULE 1. Adjectives ending in a vowel take *ment*, as :—

*vrai, vraiment*, truly  
*joli, joliment*, prettily  
*absolu, absolument*, absolutely.

*Impuni*, unpunished, makes *impunément*; *traître*, treacherous makes *traîtreusement*, treacherously.

Eight of these adjectives in order to become adverbs, take an *é* accented before the termination *ment*, they are :—

*aveuglement*, blindly                    *immensément*, immensely  
*commodément*, commodiously        *incommodément*, incommodiously  
*conformément*, conformably        *opiniâtrément*, obstinately  
*enormément*, enormously            *uniformément*, uniformly.

*Bellement*, softly, *follement*, foolishly, *mollement*, effeminately and *nouvellement*, newly, are constructed from their feminine form, *belle, folle, molle, nouvelle*.

RULE 2. Adjectives ending in a consonant add *ment* to their feminine form, as :—

*long, longuement*, for a long time  
*bon, bonnement*, well  
*ancien, anciennement*, anciently.

\* Comment from the Latin *qua mente*                    *quand* from the Latin *quando*.

† “ We are told by French grammarians that in order to form adverbs, we have to add the termination *ment*; thus from *bon*, good, we form *bonnement*; from *vrai*, true, *vraiment*. This termination does not exist in Latin, but we meet in Latin with expressions such as *bond mente*, in good faith. We read in Ovid, ‘*Insistam forti menti*,’ I shall insist with a strong mind or will, I shall insist strongly; in French *J’insisterai fortement*. Therefore what has happened in the growth of Latin, or in the change of Latin into French, is simply this: in phrases such as *forti mente*, the last word was no longer felt as a distinct word, and it lost at the same time its distinct pronunciation; *mente*, the ablative of *mens* was changed into *ment*, and was preserved as a merely formal element, as the termination of adverbs, even in cases where a recollection of the original meaning of *mente* (with a mind) would have rendered its employment perfectly impossible. If we say in French that a hammer falls *lourdement*, we little suspect that we ascribe to a piece of iron a heavy mind.”—MAX MÜLLER’S *Lectures on the Science of Languages*.

Except the following, which take an acute accent over the vowel preceding *ment*, as :—

*commun*, *communément*, commonly  
*confus*, *confusément*, confusedly  
*importun*, *importunément*, importunately  
*obscur*, *obscurément*, obscurely, darkly  
*précis*, *précisément*, precisely  
*profond*, *profondément*, profoundly.

*Gentil*, forms, *gentiment*, prettily ; and *profusément*, profusely, exists as an adverb, though there is no adjective *profus*.

RULE 3. Adjectives which terminate in *ant* and *ent*, are turned into adverbs by changing these into *amment*, *emment*, which although differing in orthography are pronounced similarly as :—

*constant*, *constamment*, constantly  
*évident*, *évidemment*, evidently.

Excepting :—

*lent*, *lentement*, slowly  
*présent*, *présentement*, presently  
*véhément*, *véhémentement*, vehemently.

§ 233. There are in French a great many compound adverbs, and adverbial phrases, too numerous to be given here. They are generally formed with a preposition, and a noun or adjective. A few only follow, as :—

<i>d'abord</i> , at first	} formed with a noun.
<i>d'accord</i> , agreed	
<i>de jour</i> , by day	
<i>de nuit</i> , by night	
<i>à genoux</i> , kneeling	
<i>à plomb</i> , level	
<i>à temps</i> , in time	
<i>à tâtons</i> , groping	

<i>à sec</i> , without money, dry	} formed with an adjective.
<i>à vide</i> , empty	
<i>d'ordinaire</i> , usually	
<i>en vain</i> , in vain	

Sometimes these compound adverbs are formed with a preposition, an article, and a noun, as ; *à la fin*, at last ; *à la fois*, at once ; *à l'instant*, immediately.

Sometimes they have a preposition, and the adjective in the feminine form, as ; *à la légère*, lightly ; *à l'étourdi*, giddily ; *à droite*, *à gauche*, to the right, to the left.

Observe that the adverb can never be placed between the pronoun and the verb, as it sometimes happens in English, as : *il parlera certainement*, he certainly will speak.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## THE PREPOSITION.

§ 234. A preposition expresses the relation existing between other words, commonly nouns.

By prepositions we supply the *cases*, which are wanting in the French language; *de*, corresponds often to the genitive and ablative in Latin; *à*, to the dative.

Prepositions can be divided into simple (that is composed of a single word) or compound (formed of two or more words); they all belong to one of the three following classes:—

1. Those requiring no complement.
2. Those requiring *de*.
3. Those requiring *à*.

## § 235. CLASS THE FIRST.

*Those requiring no complement.*

*Simple.*

<i>à</i> , to, or at	<i>de</i> , of
<i>après</i> , after	<i>delà</i> , thence
<i>attendu</i> , considering	<i>depuis</i> , since
<i>avant</i> , before	<i>derrière</i> , behind
<i>avec</i> , with	<i>dès</i> , as soon as
<i>chez</i> , at, among	<i>dessous</i> , under
<i>concernant</i> , concerning	<i>dessus</i> , above
<i>contre</i> , against	<i>devant</i> , before
<i>dans</i> , in	<i>devers</i> , towards

<i>durant</i> , during	<i>pendant</i> , during
<i>en</i> , in	<i>pour</i> , for
<i>entre</i> , between	<i>sans</i> , without
<i>envers</i> , towards	<i>sauf</i> , except
<i>excepté</i> , except	<i>selon</i> , according to
<i>environ</i> , about	<i>sous</i> , under
<i>hormis</i> , except	<i>sur</i> , upon
<i>joignant</i> , next to	<i>suivant</i> , according to
<i>malgré</i> , in spite of	<i>touchant</i> , concerning
<i>moyennant</i> , by means of	<i>vers</i> , towards
<i>nonobstant</i> , notwithstanding	<i>voici</i> , here is
<i>outre</i> , beside	<i>voilà</i> , there is
<i>par</i> , by	<i>vu</i> considering *
<i>parmi</i> , among	

## Compound.

<i>à travers</i> , across	<i>par dessous</i> , beneath
<i>d'après</i> , according to	<i>par dessus</i> , above
<i>de dessus</i> , from above	<i>par deçà</i> , on this side
<i>de dessous</i> , from under	<i>par delà</i> , on that side.

## § 236. CLASS THE SECOND.

*Those requiring de.**Simple.*

<i>auprès</i> , near	<i>autour</i> , around
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* <i>A</i> , from the Latin	<i>ad</i>	<i>malgré</i> from the Latin	<i>malegratia</i>
<i>avant</i> "	<i>ab ante</i>	<i>outré</i> "	<i>ultra</i>
<i>avec</i> "	<i>apud hoc</i>	<i>par</i> "	<i>per</i> , or Greek <i>περα</i>
<i>chez</i> , from the Italian	<i>casa</i>	<i>pour</i> "	<i>pro</i>
<i>contre</i> , from the Latin	<i>contra</i>	<i>sans</i> "	<i>sine</i>
<i>dans</i> "	<i>de intus</i>	<i>sauf</i> "	<i>salvus</i>
<i>de</i> "	<i>de</i>	<i>selon</i> "	<i>secundum</i>
<i>derrière</i> "	<i>de retro</i>	<i>sous</i> "	<i>sub</i>
<i>dès</i> "	<i>de ipso</i>	<i>sur</i> "	<i>super</i>
<i>devers</i> "	<i>versus</i>	<i>suivant</i> "	<i>secundum</i>
<i>en</i> "	<i>in</i>	<i>vers</i> "	<i>versus</i>
<i>entre</i> "	<i>inter</i>	<i>vu</i> "	<i>visus</i> (p. p. of
<i>envers</i> "	<i>in versus</i>		<i>videre</i> ).
<i>excepté</i> ,     "	<i>ex captus</i>		

*faute*, for want of  
*hors*, out of  
*loin*, far

*près*,  
*proche* } near.

*Compound.*

<i>à cause</i> , by reason	<i>au dessous</i> , beneath
<i>à côté</i> , beside	<i>au dessus</i> , above
<i>à l'égard</i> , in regard	<i>au derrière</i> , behind
<i>à l'exception</i> , with the excep- tion of	<i>au travers</i> , across
<i>à l'instar</i> , in the style of	<i>en deçà</i> , on this side
<i>au deçà</i> , on this side	<i>en dépit</i> , in spite of
<i>au delà</i> , beyond	<i>en faveur</i> , in favour of
	<i>vis-à-vis</i> , opposite.

§ 237. CLASS THE THIRD.

*Those requiring à.*

*Simple.*

*jusque*, up to, till      *quant*, as to  
*attendant*, next, adjoining.

*Compound.*

*par rapport*, in regard to      *en égard*, considering that.

## CHAPTER IX.

## THE CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are words used to connect sentences, or parts of sentences, together.

They may be divided into the following three classes:—

## § 238. CLASS THE FIRST.

*Those that require the indicative mood.*

<i>à cause que</i>	} because	<i>car</i> , because, for
<i>car</i>		<i>comme</i> , as
<i>parce que</i>		<i>comme si</i> , as if, as though
<i>à condition que</i> , on condition that		<i>d'autant que</i> { whereas, for as much as
<i>ainsi</i> , thus		<i>depuis que</i> , since, ever since
<i>ainsi que</i> ,	} as, just as	<i>donc</i> , than, therefore
<i>de même que</i>		<i>et</i> , and
<i>à mesure que</i> , in proportion as		<i>joint que</i> , added to that
<i>après que</i> , after that, when		<i>lorsque</i> } when
<i>attendu que</i> , as		<i>quand</i>
<i>au reste</i> , as for the rest		<i>mais</i> , but
<i>autant que</i> , as much as		<i>néanmoins</i> , nevertheless
<i>aussitôt que</i>	} as soon as	<i>ni</i> , neither, nor
<i>d'abord que</i>		<i>non-seulement</i> , not only
<i>dès que</i>		<i>or</i> , now
<i>sitôt que</i>		<i>ou</i> , or
<i>au lieu que</i> , whereas		<i>outré que</i> } besides
<i>aussi long-temps que</i> , as long as		<i>d'ailleurs</i>



<i>par conséquent</i> , consequently	<i>selon que</i>	} as, according as
<i>pendant que</i>	<i>suivant que</i>	
<i>tandis que</i>	<i>si</i> , if	
<i>peut-être</i> , perhaps	<i>sinon que</i> , except that	
	<i>sinon</i> , else	
<i>pourquoi</i>	<i>soit que</i> , whether	
<i>que</i>	<i>surtout</i> , especially	
	<i>tant que</i> , as long as	
<i>pourtant</i> , however	<i>toutefois</i>	
<i>puisque</i> , since, as	<i>pourtant</i>	} yet, however
<i>que</i> , that	<i>cependant</i>	
<i>quoique</i> , though	<i>vu que</i> , seeing that.	

### § 239. CLASS THE SECOND.

*Those that require the subjunctive mood.*

<i>afin que,</i>	}	that, to the end	<i>loin que,</i>	far from	
<i>pour que,</i>		that, in order that	<i>malgré que,</i>	in spite of	
<i>à moins que,</i>		unless	<i>moyennant que,</i>	provided that	
<i>au cas que,</i>	}	in case that	<i>nonobstant que,</i>	notwith-	
<i>en cas que,</i>			standing that, for all that		
<i>avant que,</i>		before	<i>non pas que,</i>	}	not that
<i>bien que,</i>			<i>non que,</i>		
<i>encore que</i>	}	though, although	<i>pour peu que,</i>	}	if . . . ever so
<i>quoique,</i>					
<i>de crainte que,</i>		for fear	<i>pourvu que,</i>	provided	
<i>de peur que,</i>		lest, for fear	<i>sans que,</i>	without	
that			<i>soit que,</i>	whether	
<i>hors que,</i>		except	<i>supposé que,</i>	suppose that.	

*À moins que*, *de crainte que*, and *de peur que*, require also *ne* before the subjunctive mood.

## § 240. CLASS THE THIRD.

*Those that require the present of the infinitive mood.*

<i>afin de</i> , for, in order to		<i>bien loin de</i> , very far from	
<i>à moins de</i> ,	} unless	<i>de crainte de</i> ,	} for fear of
<i>à moins que de</i> ,		<i>de peur de</i> ,	
<i>au lieu de</i> , instead		<i>excepté de</i> , except to	
<i>avant de</i> ,	} before	<i>plutôt que de</i> , rather.*	
<i>avant que de</i> ,			

Observe that prepositions are sometimes used as conjunctions, as : *nous avons écrit sans le leur dire*, we have written without mentioning it to them.

\* *Car* from the Latin *quare*  
*d'ailleurs* „ *de aliorum*  
*donc* „ *tunc*  
*et* „ *et*  
*mais* „ *magis*  
*ni* „ *ne, nec, neque*

*or* from the Latin *hora*, or Italian *ora*  
*ou* „ *aut*  
*puisque* „ *postquam*  
*que* „ *quæ, quæ, quod, quid,*  
*quem*  
*si* „ *sit*  
*tandis que* „ *tam diu.*

## CHAPTER X.

## THE INTERJECTION.

§ 241. Interjections are words or mere sounds used to express the various passions of joy, grief, aversion ; or exclamations of encouragement, admiration, warning, caution, contradiction, or disbelief, etc., viz.:—

<i>Ah ! ay</i>	<i>Hélas ! alas !</i>
<i>Ah bah ! oh indeed !</i>	<i>Hem ! hem !</i>
<i>Aïe ! oh dear !</i>	<i>Holà, ho ! ho, there !</i>
<i>Bah ! zest ! stuff ! pooh !</i>	<i>Malheur à ! woe to !</i>
<i>Bon ! good !</i>	<i>Oh ! oh !</i>
<i>Ca, courage ! come, come on !</i>	<i>O ciel ! O heaven !</i>
<i>Chut ! paix ! silence !</i>	<i>Paix, chut, st, st ! hist, hush !</i>
<i>Courage ! Allons ! come, be cheerful</i>	<i>Pardonnez-moi, excuse me</i>
<i>Fi ! fi ! fy upon ! fy !</i>	<i>Prenez garde ! gare ! have a care !</i>
<i>Gare ! take care !</i>	<i>Silence ! silence !</i>
<i>Ha, quelle joie ! Oh, joy !</i>	<i>Si, or si fait, yes, it is so.</i>

# APPENDIX.

## THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

CHIEFLY TAKEN FROM O. C. ANGOVILLE'S "COMPLETE TREATISE  
ON FRENCH GRAMMAR."

### OF THE MASCULINE GENDER.

RULE I.—Substantives of *things*, ending in a *consonant*, are *masculine*.

#### EXAMPLES.

<i>un palais,</i>	a palace	<i>un présent,</i>	a present
<i>un bosquet,</i>	a grove	<i>un fruit,</i>	a fruit.

#### EXCEPTIONS.

1.—Out of many thousand words, the following *twenty-eight* substantives are *feminine*, viz. :—

<i>la boisson,</i>	drinking	<i>la hart,</i>	the halter
<i>la chair,</i>	flesh	<i>une leçon,</i>	a lesson
<i>une chanson,</i>	a song	<i>la main,</i>	the hand
<i>une clef,</i>	a key	<i>la mer,</i>	the sea
<i>la cour,</i>	the yard <i>or</i> court	<i>la mort,</i>	death
<i>une cuiller,</i>	a spoon	<i>la moisson,</i>	harvest
<i>la cuisson,</i>	cooking	<i>la nef,</i>	the nave
<i>une dent,</i>	a tooth	<i>la nuit,</i>	night
<i>une dot,</i>	a portion	<i>la part,</i>	the part
<i>la façon,</i>	making	<i>la rançon,</i>	ransom
<i>la faim,</i>	hunger	<i>la soif,</i>	thirst
<i>la fin,</i>	the end	<i>une souris,</i>	a mouse
<i>une fois,</i>	once	<i>une tour,</i>	a tower
<i>une forêt,</i>	a forest	<i>une vis,</i>	a screw.

And under *this same exception* must be included the following sub-

stantives, which, out of the numerous terminations of substantives in *eur* (900), are the only sixty-nine feminine :—

<i>une aigreur,</i>	an acidity	<i>la lueur,</i>	glimmering
<i>une ampleur,</i>	a fulness	<i>la maigreur,</i>	leanness
<i>une ardeur,</i>	an ardour	<i>la moiteur,</i>	moistness
<i>la blancheur,</i>	whiteness	<i>la noirceur,</i>	blackness
<i>la candeur,</i>	candour	<i>une odeur,</i>	a smell
<i>la chaleur,</i>	heat	<i>la pâleur,</i>	paleness
<i>la chandeleur,</i>	candlemas-day	<i>la pesanteur,</i>	weight
<i>une clameur,</i>	a clamour	<i>la peur,</i>	fear
<i>la couleur,</i>	colour	<i>la primeur,</i>	prime
<i>la douceur,</i>	sweetness	<i>la profondeur,</i>	depth
<i>la douleur,</i>	pain	<i>la puanteur,</i>	offensive smell
<i>une épaisseur,</i>	a thickness	<i>la pudeur,</i>	modesty
<i>une erreur,</i>	an error	<i>cette impudeur,</i>	this impudence
<i>la fadeur,</i>	insipidity	<i>la rigueur,</i>	rigour
<i>la défaveur,</i>	disfavour	<i>la roideur,</i>	stiffness
<i>la ferveur,</i>	fervour	<i>la rondeur,</i>	roundness
<i>une fleur,</i>	a flower	<i>la rougeur,</i>	redness
<i>une passe-fleur,</i>	an anemone	<i>la rousseur,</i>	a sandy colour
<i>une sans-fleur,</i>	{ a kind of apple and fig	<i>une rumeur,</i>	a rumour
<i>la fraîcheur,</i>	coolness, freshness	<i>la saveur,</i>	savour
<i>la frayeur,</i>	fright	<i>la senteur,</i>	smell
<i>la froideur,</i>	coldness	<i>une sœur,</i>	a sister
<i>la fureur,</i>	fury	<i>la splendeur,</i>	splendour
<i>la grandeur,</i>	grandeur	<i>la sueur,</i>	perspiration
<i>la grosseur,</i>	bigness	<i>la teneur,</i>	tenor
<i>la hauteur,</i>	height	<i>la terreur,</i>	terror
<i>une horreur,</i>	a horror	<i>la tiédeur,</i>	coolness, coldness
<i>une humeur,</i>	a temper	<i>la torpeur,</i>	torpor
<i>la laideur,</i>	ugliness	<i>une tumeur,</i>	a tumour
<i>la langueur,</i>	languor	<i>la valeur,</i>	valour, value
<i>la largeur,</i>	breadth	<i>la non-valeur,</i>	no value
<i>la lenteur,</i>	slowness	<i>la vapeur,</i>	vapour
<i>la liqueur,</i>	the cordial	<i>la vigueur,</i>	vigour
<i>la longueur,</i>	length	<i>les mœurs,</i>	{ morals or man- ners.
<i>la lourdeur,</i>	heaviness		

2.—Substantives ending in *x* or *ion*, and in *son*, the *s* being preceded by a vowel, are feminine; as *la paix*, peace; *la nation*, nation; *la maison*, the house.

Except in *a* :—

<i>l'anthélix,</i>	the circle of the ear	<i>les marsupiaux,</i>	{ the marsupials
<i>l'anthrax,</i>	the anthrax (med.)		(nat. hist.)
<i>les appareaux,</i>	{ the appurtenances	<i>les matériaux,</i>	the materials
	of a ship	<i>le murex,</i>	the murex (fish)
<i>le borax,</i>	the borax	<i>l'onyx,</i>	the onyx
<i>les cartaux,</i>	the sea charts		{ the opopanax (a
<i>le cérambyx,</i>	the cerambyx (ent.)	<i>l'opopanax,</i>	kind of gum)
<i>le choix,</i>	the choice	<i>les paraphernaux,</i>	the paraphernalia
<i>les choraux,</i>	the choir people	<i>le pharynx,</i>	the pharynx (med.)
<i>le cocatrix,</i>	the cockatrice	<i>le phénix,</i>	the phenix
<i>le coccyx,</i>	the coccyx	<i>le preux,</i>	the brave
<i>un crucifix,</i>	a crucifix	<i>le prix,</i>	the price or prize
<i>le courroux,</i>	wrath	<i>le queux,</i>	the master-cook
<i>le dix,</i>	the ten	<i>les rayaux,</i>	the moulds
<i>le dropax,</i>	the depilatory	<i>le reflux,</i>	the reflux
<i>les échaux,</i>	{ the channels or fur-	<i>le sain doux,</i>	the hogs' lard
	rows of a meadow	<i>les sapientiaux,</i>	{ the books of
<i>l'époux,</i>	the husband		wisdom
<i>l'éryx,</i>	the snake	<i>le silex,</i>	the flint
<i>le faix,</i>	the burden	<i>le six,</i>	the six
<i>le faux,</i>	the forgery	<i>le sphinx,</i>	the sphinx
<i>le flux</i>	the flux	<i>le storax,</i>	the storax
<i>le gabeloux,</i>	the gabel-officer	<i>le styx,</i>	the styx
<i>les gémeaux,</i>	the twins, gemini	<i>le taux,</i>	the rate
<i>les houeaux,</i>	the spatterdashes	<i>le thorax,</i>	the thorax (med.)
<i>le houx,</i>	the holly	<i>les universaux,</i>	the universal
<i>l'index,</i>	the index		{ the summit of
<i>le larynx,</i>	the larynx (med.)	<i>le vertex,</i>	{ the head
<i>le laryx,</i>	the larch-tree	<i>le vitez,</i>	the agnus-castus
<i>le lynx,</i>	the lynx		{ the windows of
<i>les marment-</i>	{ the ornamental	<i>les vitraux,</i>	{ a church.
<i>eaux,</i>	trees		

Except in *ion* :—

<i>un bastion,</i>	a bastion	<i>un scion,</i>	a shoot
<i>un brimborion,</i>	a bauble	<i>un pion,</i>	a pawn
<i>un champion,</i>	a champion	<i>un scorpion,</i>	a scorpion
<i>un lampion</i>	a lamp	<i>le septentrion,</i>	the north
<i>un gabion,</i>	a gabion	<i>un stellion,</i>	a lizard
<i>un galion,</i>	a galleon	<i>un tabellion,</i>	a notary
<i>un lion,</i>	a lion	<i>le talion,</i>	the requital.
<i>un million,</i>	a million		

Except in *son* :—

<i>un oison,</i>	a gosling	<i>le poison,</i>	poison
<i>un peson,</i>	a steel-yard	<i>un tison,</i>	a brand.

RULE II.—Substantives which end in any of the five vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, are masculine, provided the *é* be accented.

EXAMPLES.

<i>un opéra,</i>	an opera	<i>un duo,</i>	a duet
<i>le thé,</i>	tea	<i>un chapeau,</i>	a hat or bonnet
<i>un oubli,</i>	a forgetfulness	<i>un tableau,</i>	a picture.

EXCEPTIONS.

1.—In the termination of the vowel *i*, six words are excepted ; and five of the vowel *u*, viz. :—

I.

<i>la foi,</i>	faith
<i>la loi,</i>	the law
<i>une après-midi,</i>	an afternoon
<i>une fourmi,</i>	an ant
<i>à la merci,</i>	at the mercy
<i>la paroi,</i>	the partition

U.

<i>cette eau,</i>	this water
<i>la peau,</i>	skin
<i>la glu,</i>	bird-lime
<i>une tribu,</i>	a tribe
<i>la vertu,</i>	virtue.

2.—In the vowel *é* accented, whenever that *é* is preceded by *t* or *ti*, as :—

<i>la bonté,</i>	kindness	<i>la pitié,</i>	pity
<i>la vérité,</i>	truth	<i>la moitié,</i>	the half.

Except, however, the *ten* following words :—

<i>le bénévolé,</i>	{ grace (before meals)	<i>un té,</i>	{ a furnace (used in war)
<i>un comité</i>	a committee	<i>un aparté,</i>	{ aside (when an ac- tor speaks aside)
<i>un comté,</i>	a county		
<i>le côté,</i>	the side		{ a resolution or balance of an account.
<i>un été,</i>	a summer	<i>un arrêté,</i>	
<i>un pâté,</i>	a pie		
<i>un traité,</i>	a treaty		

RULE III. The *ten* following terminations, though they have their final in *e* mute, are masculine in every substantive, viz. :—

ABRE,	as <i>un sabre,</i>	a sabre
ACLE,	<i>un miracle,</i>	a miracle
ACRE,	<i>un fiacre,</i>	a hackney-coach

ACTE,	as <i>un acte</i> ,	an act
ATRE,	<i>un théâtre</i> ,	a theatre
EGE,	<i>un collège</i> ,	a college
UGE,	<i>un déluge</i> ,	a deluge
ISME,	<i>un catéchisme</i> ,	a catechism
ISTRE,	<i>un ministre</i> ,	a minister
OME,	<i>un tome</i> ,	a volume.

However, *cataracte*, waterfall, is *feminine*.

RULE IV.—The following substantives are *masculine*, whatever may be their terminations, viz. :—

TREES AND SHRUBS ; except *une youse*, a holm-oak ; *une vigne*, a vine ; *épine-vinette*, barberry-tree ; *une épine*, a thorn ; *une aubépine*, a hawthorn ; *une charmille*, a hedge of yoke elm-trees ; *une ronce*, a blackberry bush ; *une lambruche*, a wild vine ; and *la bourdaine* or *bourgène*, black alder.

METALS ; except *la couperose*, copperas ; and *une ocre*, an ochre.

MINERALS ; a few excepted.

COLOURS ; without even excepting *le feuille-morte*, dead-leaf colour, though the adjective *morte* is used in the feminine.

MOUNTAINS ; except those chains which have no singular, as *les Alpes*, the Alps ; *les Pyrénées*, the Pyrenees, etc.

WINDS ; except *la brise*, breeze ; *la bise*, north-east wind ; *la tramontane*, a north-wind ; and *les moussons*, monsoons.

TOWNS ; except those French towns which always have the feminine article *la* prefixed to them, as *la Ferté-sur-Aube*, *la Rochelle*, etc., etc. ; those which end in *e mute* ; also *Jerusalem*, *Sion*, *Albion*, *Ilion*, and every town *personified*.

DAYS, MONTHS, AND SEASONS ; except *automne*, autumn, which is of both genders, though now generally used in the masculine.

And every *adjective* and *verb* used *substantively*, as *un impie*, an impious person ; *le boire*, drinking.



## EXCEPTIONS.

The names of *months* become *feminine*, when the word *mi*, half, is prefixed to them, as *la mi-Août*, the middle of August; *la mi-Septembre*, the middle of September; and under this exception may be included the names of *saints'-days* or *holy-days*, as *la Saint-Jean*, Midsummer; *la Saint-Michel*, Michaelmas; *la Toussaint*, All Saints-day, etc.

REMARK.—The names of *states, empires, kingdoms, provinces*, follow the gender of their termination; that is to say, they are *feminine*, if they end in *e mute*; and *masculine* if they end in any other termination, except *le Bengale, le Mexique, le Peloponèse, le Maine, le Rouergue, le Bigorre, le Vallage, and la Franche-Comté*.

SECOND REMARK.—The names of *rivers* follow likewise the gender of their termination: *la Tamise*, the Thames, *le Shannon*, the Shannon; except the names of those large rivers which in French take the name of *fleuve*, and which are always *masculine*, whatever may be their termination: *le Danube, le Rhône, le Tage*, the Tagus, etc.

## OF THE FEMININE GENDER.

GENERAL RULE.—Substantives which end in *e mute*, are *feminine*. (See, however, Rule 3, p. 124.)

## EXAMPLES.

<i>la tête,</i>	the head	<i>la poitrine,</i>	the breast
<i>la bouche,</i>	the mouth	<i>la jambe,</i>	the leg.

## EXCEPTIONS.

1.—The *sixteen* following terminations, though they constitute the *feminine* gender, have the following exceptions:—

In ACE, except *un espace*, a space.

ADE, except *un grade*, a rank.

ANCE,  
ANSE,  
ENCE,  
ENSE,

except *le silence*, silence.

ÉE, { except *un athée*, an atheist; *un hyménée*, a marriage; *un trophée*, a trophy; and every word derived from the Greek and Latin languages, as *Athénée*, Athensæum; *apogée*, apogæum; *caducée*, caduceus; *coryphée*, corypheus; *Lycée*, Lycæum; *mausolée*, mausoleum; *musée*, museum; *Pyrée*, Pryræum; and *Prytanée*, Prytaneum.

- IE, { except *le génie*, genius; *un incendie*, a conflagration; and  
*un parapluie*, an umbrella.
- IÈRE, except *un cimetière*, a churchyard; and *le derrière*, the back.
- OIE, except *le foie*, the liver.
- UDE, except *un prélude*, a prelude.
- URE, { except *un augure*, an omen; *un murmure*, a murmur; and  
*un parjure*, a perjury.
- LLE, { except *un codicille*, a codicil; *un intervalle*, an interval;  
and *un libelle*, a libel.
- ERE, { except *le beurre*, butter; *un parterre*, a flower-garden or a  
pit; *le tonnerre*, thunder; *un cimetière*, a cimeter; and  
*un verre*, a glass.
- SSE, except *un carrosse*, a carriage; and *un colosse*, a colossus.

REMARK.—The name of *virtues* are *feminine*, except *le courage*, courage, and *le mérite*, merit.

2.—The sixteen following terminations, though ending in *e mute*, constitute the *masculine gender*, with a few exceptions, viz. :—

- IN ABE, except *une syllabe*, a syllable.
- AGE, { except six words, viz., *une cage*, a cage; *une image*, an  
image; *la nage*, swimming; *une page*, a page of a book;  
*une plage*, a flat and low shore; and *la rage*, rage.
- APHE, { except *une épigraphe*, an epigraph; *une épitaphe*, an epitaph;  
and *une orthographe*, an orthography.
- AIRE, { except *une affaire*, an affair; *une aire*, a threshing-floor; *la*  
*chaire*, the pulpit; *une éclairie*, a celandine; *la haire*, hair-  
cloth; *la grammaire*, the grammar; *une paire*, a pair;  
*la pariétaire*, pellitory, and other plants ending in *aire*.
- AMME, except *la gamme*, gammat; and *une épigramme*, an epigram.
- AUME, { except *la paume*, the palm of the hand, or a game called  
*Tennis*.
- AVE, { except *une betterave*, a beet-root; *une cave*, a cave; and *une*  
*rave*, a radish; *entraves*, shackles.
- ÊME, except *la crème*, cream; and *la mi-carême*, mid-lent.
- ERME, except *une ferme*, a farm.

- ÊTRE, except *une fenêtre*, a window ; and *une guêtre*, a gaiter.
- ILE, { except six words, viz. : *une argile*, potter's earth ; *la bile*, bile ; *une file*, a file ; *une pile*, a pile ; *une île*, an island ; *une presqu'île*, a peninsula ; and *une tuile*, a tile.
- ISTE, { except *une modiste*, a milliner ; *la batiste*, cambric ; *la liste*, the list ; and *la piste*, track.
- OGUE, { except four words, viz. : *une drogue*, a drug ; *une églogue*, an eclogue ; *une synagogue*, a synagogue ; and *la vogue*, the vogue.
- OIRE, { except nine words, viz. : *une armoire*, a closet ; *une écritoire*, an inkstand ; *la gloire*, glory ; *une histoire*, a history ; *la mâchoire*, the jaw ; *une nageoire*, a fin ; *une passoire*, a colander ; *une raclaire*, a strickle or rake ; and *la victoire*, victory.
- ORE, { except *une aurore*, a dawn ; *une métaphore*, a metaphor ; and *une pécore*, a stupid fellow.

## THIRD EXCEPTION,

OR,

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES,

*Which, though ending in e mute, are all Masculine.*

## A

<i>un abyme,</i>	an abyss	<i>un antipode,</i>	antipode
<i>un adepte,</i>	an adept	<i>un antre,</i>	a cave, a cavern
<i>un adverbe,</i>	an adverb	<i>un arbitre,</i>	an arbitrator
<i>un acrostiche,</i>	an acrostic	<i>un arbre,</i>	a tree
<i>un alvéole,</i>	{ a cell of bees,	<i>un arbuste,</i>	a shrub
	{ socket	<i>un article,</i>	an article
<i>un amalgame,</i>	an amalgam	<i>un artifice,</i>	an artifice
<i>cet ambre,</i>	that amber	<i>un astérique,</i>	an asterisk
<i>un anapest,</i>	an anapest	<i>un asthme,</i>	an asthma
<i>un ange,</i>	an angel	<i>un astre,</i>	a star
<i>un angle,</i>	an angle	<i>un auspice,</i>	an auspice
<i>un animalcule,</i>	smallest insect	<i>un automate,</i>	an automaton
<i>un anonyme,</i>	anonymous person	<i>un axe,</i>	an axis.
<i>un antidote,</i>	an antidote		

## B

<i>un bénéfice,</i>	a benefice	<i>le branle,</i>	motion
<i>le blâme,</i>	blame	<i>un buste,</i>	a bust.

## C

<i>un cable,</i>	a cable	<i>le cilice,</i>	hair-cloth
<i>un cadavre,</i>	a corpse	<i>un cloître,</i>	a cloister
<i>un cadre,</i>	a frame	<i>un code,</i>	a code
<i>le calibre,</i>	the size	<i>un coffre,</i>	a trunk
<i>un calice,</i>	a chalice	<i>un colloque,</i>	a conference
<i>le calme,</i>	calm	<i>le commerce,</i>	trade
<i>un calque,</i>	a counter-drawing	<i>un concombre,</i>	a cucumber
<i>le camphre,</i>	camphor	<i>un cône,</i>	a cone
<i>un cantique,</i>	a spiritual song	<i>un congre,</i>	a conger
<i>un caprice,</i>	a whim	<i>un compte,</i>	an account
<i>le caractère,</i>	character	<i>un comte,</i>	a count
<i>un casque,</i>	a helmet	<i>un conte,</i>	a tale
<i>un cautère,</i>	a cautery	<i>un contraste,</i>	a contrast
<i>un centime,</i>	tenth of a penny	<i>le coude,</i>	the elbow
<i>le centre,</i>	the centre	<i>un couvercle,</i>	a lid
<i>un cercle,</i>	a circle	<i>le crépuscule,</i>	twilight
<i>le change,</i>	change	<i>un crible,</i>	a sieve
<i>le chanvre,</i>	hemp	<i>un crime,</i>	a crime
<i>un chapitre,</i>	a chapter	<i>un cube,</i>	a cube
<i>un chiffre,</i>	a cypher	<i>le culte,</i>	worship
<i>le cidre,</i>	cider	<i>un cycle,</i>	a cycle
<i>un cierge,</i>	wax taper	<i>un cygne,</i>	swan
<i>un cigarre,</i>	a cigar	<i>un cylindre,</i>	a cylinder.

## D

<i>le décompte,</i>	the deduction	<i>un dialecte,</i>	dialect
<i>un dactyle,</i>	dactyle	<i>un diamètre,</i>	a diameter
<i>un décime,</i>	a penny	<i>un diocèse,</i>	a diocese
<i>décombres, pl.</i>	rubbish	<i>un disque,</i>	a disk
<i>un dédale,</i>	a maze	<i>un distique,</i>	distich
<i>le délire,</i>	delirium	<i>un divorce,</i>	a divorce
<i>le démérite,</i>	demerit	<i>un dogme,</i>	a dogma
<i>un désastre,</i>	a disaster	<i>un domaine,</i>	a domain
<i>le désordre,</i>	disorder	<i>un doute,</i>	a doubt
<i>le diable,</i>	devil	<i>un drame,</i>	a drama.

## E

<i>un échange,</i>	an exchange	<i>un équilibre,</i>	an equilibrium
<i>un édifice,</i>	an edifice	<i>un équinoxe,</i>	an equinox
<i>un éloge,</i>	a praise	<i>un érysipèle,</i>	erysipelas
<i>un émétique,</i>	an emetic	<i>un esclandre,</i>	a disaster
<i>un empire,</i>	an empire	<i>un escompte,</i>	a discount
<i>un encombre,</i>	an obstruction	<i>un éventaire,</i>	a flat basket
<i>un enthousiasme,</i>	an enthusiasm	<i>un exercice,</i>	an exercise
<i>un entr'acte,</i>	an interlude	<i>un évangile,</i>	a gospel
<i>un épisode,</i>	an episode	<i>un exorde,</i>	an exordium.

## F

<i>le faite,</i>	the top	<i>un fleuve,</i>	a great river
<i>le faste,</i>	ostentation	<i>un frontispice,</i>	a frontispiece
<i>le flegme,</i>	phlegm	<i>un fraticide,</i>	a fraticide.

## G

<i>le genièvre,</i>	juniper-berry	<i>un glaive,</i>	a sword
<i>le genre,</i>	gender	<i>un globe,</i>	a globe
<i>le germe,</i>	bud	<i>un globule,</i>	a globule
<i>un geste,</i>	a gesture	<i>un gouffre,</i>	a gulph, whirlpool.

## H

<i>un havre,</i>	a haven	<i>un hiéroglyphe,</i>	a hieroglyphic
<i>un hectomètre,</i>	a hundred metres	<i>un holocauste,</i>	a holocaust
<i>un hectare,</i>	about two acres	<i>un homicide,</i>	a homicide
<i>un hémisphère,</i>	a hemisphere	<i>un horoscope,</i>	a horoscope
<i>un hémistich,</i>	an hemistich	<i>un hôte,</i>	a landlord.

## I, J

<i>un indice,</i>	a sign	<i>un isthme,</i>	an isthmus
<i>un infanticide,</i>	an infanticide	<i>un intermède,</i>	interlude
<i>un insecte,</i>	an insect	<i>un interstice,</i>	an interstice
<i>un interrègne,</i>	an interregnum	<i>le jeûne,</i>	fast.

## L

<i>un labyrinthe,</i>	a labyrinth	<i>le linge,</i>	linen
<i>le légume,</i>	vegetable	<i>un lustre,</i>	a lustre
<i>un lièvre,</i>	a hare	<i>le luze,</i>	luxury, pomp.

## M

<i>le mâle,</i>	the male	<i>un meuble,</i>	a piece of furniture
<i>le maléfice,</i>	witchcraft	<i>un meurtre,</i>	a murder
<i>mânes, pl.</i>	manes, shade	<i>le ministère,</i>	ministry
<i>un manifeste,</i>	a manifesto	<i>un ministre,</i>	a minister
<i>le marbre,</i>	marble	<i>le mobile,</i>	motion
<i>un martyr,</i>	a martyrdom	<i>un modèle,</i>	a model
<i>un masque,</i>	a mask	<i>un monarque,</i>	a monarch
<i>un membre,</i>	a member, limb	<i>le monde,</i>	the world
<i>un mélange,</i>	a mixture	<i>un monastère,</i>	a monastery
<i>un mélodrame,</i>	a melodrama	<i>le monopole,</i>	monopoly
<i>un mensonge,</i>	a falsehood	<i>un monstre,</i>	a monster
<i>un merle,</i>	a blackbird	<i>un monticule,</i>	a hillock
<i>un mètre,</i>	metre, a measure	<i>un mystère,</i>	a mystery.

## N

<i>un navire,</i>	a ship	<i>un nautille,</i>	a nautilus
<i>le négoce,</i>	trade	<i>le nombre,</i>	number.

## O

<i>un obélisque,</i>	an obelisk	<i>un orchestre,</i>	an orchestra
<i>l'olympé,</i>	olympus, sky	<i>un ordre,</i>	an order
<i>un ongle,</i>	a nail	<i>un organe,</i>	an organ
<i>un opprobre,</i>	an infamy	<i>un orifice,</i>	an orifice
<i>un opusculé,</i>	a little work	<i>un ovale,</i>	an oval.

## P

<i>un pacte,</i>	an agreement	<i>le poivre, 1</i>	pepper
<i>un pampre,</i>	a vine-branch	<i>le pôle,</i>	the pole <sup>1</sup>
<i>un paradoxe,</i>	a paradox	<i>un portique,</i>	a portico
<i>un paraphe,</i>	a flourish	<i>le pouce,</i>	the thumb
<i>un parricide,</i>	a parricide	<i>un précepte,</i>	a precept
<i>un participe,</i>	a participle	<i>un précipice,</i>	a precipice
<i>un patrimoine,</i>	a patrimony	<i>un préjudice,</i>	a prejudice
<i>le pécule,</i>	competence	<i>un presbytère,</i>	a vicarage
<i>le pétale,</i>	the petal	<i>un prestige,</i>	an illusion
<i>un peigne,</i>	a comb	<i>un prétexte,</i>	a pretence
<i>un pêne,</i>	a bolt	<i>un principe,</i>	a principle
<i>le peuple,</i>	people	<i>un prodige,</i>	a prodigy
<i>un phénomène,</i>	a phenomenon	<i>un proverbe,</i>	a proverb
<i>le Pindé</i>	Pindus	<i>un pupitre,</i>	a desk.

## R

<i>le régicide,</i>	a regicide	<i>un renne,</i>	a rein-deer
<i>un régime,</i>	diet, an object	<i>un reproche,</i>	a reproach
<i>un règne,</i>	a reign	<i>le reste,</i>	rest, remainder
<i>un remède,</i>	a remedy	<i>un rôle,</i>	a part, a character
<i>un reptile,</i>	a reptile	<i>un rêve,</i>	a dream
<i>le risque,</i>	risk	<i>un rhume,</i>	a cold.

## S

<i>le sable,</i>	sand	<i>le solstice,</i>	the solstice
<i>un sacrifice,</i>	a sacrifice	<i>un songe,</i>	a dream
<i>le sacerdoce,</i>	priesthood	<i>le souffle,</i>	breath.
<i>le salpêtre,</i>	saltpetre	<i>un spectre,</i>	a ghost
<i>le scandale,</i>	scandal	<i>un squelette,</i>	a skeleton
<i>un sceptre,</i>	a sceptre	<i>un stade,</i>	a stade, furlong
<i>un scrupule,</i>	a scruple	<i>le style,</i>	style
<i>le seigle,</i>	rye	<i>un subsidie,</i>	a subsidy
<i>un service,</i>	a service	<i>le sucre,</i>	sugar
<i>le sexe,</i>	sex	<i>un suicide,</i>	a suicide
<i>un siècle,</i>	a century, an age	<i>un supplice,</i>	a torment
<i>un signe,</i>	a sign	<i>un sylphe,</i>	a sylph
<i>un simple,</i>	simple	<i>le symbole,</i>	the symbol
<i>un site,</i>	a site	<i>un synode,</i>	a synod
<i>un socque,</i>	wooden patten	<i>un synonyme,</i>	a synonym.

## T

<i>un télescope,</i>	a telescope	<i>le tropique,</i>	the tropic
<i>le terme,</i>	term	<i>le trouble,</i>	trouble
<i>un tertre,</i>	a hillock	<i>un tube,</i>	a tube
<i>le texte,</i>	text	<i>un tubercule,</i>	pimple on plants
<i>un triangle,</i>	a triangle	<i>le tumulte,</i>	tumult
<i>un trône,</i>	a throne	<i>le type,</i>	the type.

## U

<i>un ulcère,</i>	an ulcer	<i>un uniforme,</i>	regimental dress
<i>un ukase,</i>	an ukase	<i>un utensile,</i>	a utensil.

## V

<i>un vampire,</i>	a blood-sucker	<i>le ventre,</i>	the stomach
<i>un vacarme,</i>	an uproar	<i>un verbe,</i>	a verb
<i>un véhicule,</i>	a vehicle	<i>un vertige,</i>	a vertigo

<i>un vestibule,</i>	a hall	<i>le vinaigre,</i>	vinegar,
<i>un vestige,</i>	footstep, remain	<i>les vivres,</i> pl.	provisions
<i>le vice,</i>	vice	<i>un volume,</i>	a volume.

## Z

<i>le zèle,</i>	zeal	<i>le zephyre,</i>	zephyr.
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N.B.—There are a few more, but very little used.

SUBSTANTIVES, MASCULINE IN ONE SIGNIFICATION,  
AND FEMININE IN ANOTHER.

MASCULINE IN THE SENSE OF	FRENCH.	FEMININE IN THE SENSE OF
assistant, helper	<i>aide,</i>	aid, help, support
eagle, a great genius	<i>aigle,</i>	a standard
love, when used in the sin- gular; or even in the plural, in speaking of little gods	<i>amour,</i>	{ love, when used in the plural, if not speaking of little gods
an angel	<i>ange,</i>	a kind of thornback
an alder tree	<i>aune,</i>	an ell, a yard
a barb, a Barbary horse	<i>barbe,</i>	beard
bard, a poet	<i>barde,</i>	{ a slice of bacon, horse- armour
red-breast	<i>berce,</i>	cow-parsnip
a sort of privateer	<i>câpre,</i>	caper (a fruit)
a scroll or ornament in painting	<i>cartouche,</i>	cartouch, cartridge
a caravan, a hoy	<i>coche,</i>	a notch, a sow
cornet, a standard-bearer	<i>cornette,</i>	a woman's head-dress
when it indicates a par- ticular colour; <i>le cou- leur de feu</i> , a fiery red; <i>un beau couleur de chair</i> , a beautiful flesh colour	<i>couleur,</i>	{ when it is used in its general sense; <i>les cou- leurs primitives</i> , the primitive colours; <i>une belle couleur</i> , a beautiful colour
male and female, man and wife	<i>couple,</i>	a brace, a pair
Croat, a Croatian soldier —now we say, <i>Croate</i>	<i>cravate,</i>	a cravat, neckcloth
a crape	<i>crêpe,</i>	a pancake



MASOULINE.	FRENCH.	FEMININE.
delight, when used in the singular } an echo an ensign, an officer space of time example, model, instance gimlet, a piercer; <i>foret</i> , } without accent a large vat, a great war- } rior, a great orator a cheat, imposter keeper, warden hoar frost the rolls, a register gules in heraldry guide, director heliotrope, sunflower any song but religious interline  iris, the rainbow, iris of } the eye lacker, a kind of varnish lily a book a hat of otter's hair handle of a tool a labourer memoir, a bill thanks mood, mode a pier, or mound mould, cast, form tackle of pulleys a shipboy the philosopher's stone, the } work of a musician or of an engraver office, business, prayers <i>ombre</i> , a game at cards	<i>délice</i> ,  <i>écho</i> , <i>enseigne</i> , <i>espace</i> , <i>exemple</i> ,  <i>forêt</i> ,  <i>foudre</i> , <i>fourbe</i> , <i>garde</i> , <i>givre</i> , <i>greffe</i> , <i>gueule</i> , <i>guide</i> , <i>heliotrope</i> , <i>hymne</i> , <i>interligne</i> ,  <i>iris</i> ,  <i>laque</i> , <i>lis</i> , <i>livre</i> , <i>loutre</i> , <i>manche</i> , <i>manœuvre</i> , <i>mémoire</i> , <i>merci</i> , <i>mode</i> , <i>môle</i> , <i>moule</i> , <i>moufle</i> , <i>mousse</i> ,  <i>œuvre</i> ,  <i>office</i> , <i>ombre</i>	{ delight, when used in the plural Echo, a nymph a sign post space in printing a copy for writing  a wood, a forest  lightning, thunderbolt cheating, imposture watch, hilt, nurse a snake (in heraldry) a graft the mouth of beasts reins in driving heliotrope, jasper hymn, religious song { space between the lines of a book  sprig crystal, a proper name  lacca, gum-lac <i>lys</i> , a river a pound an otter a sleeve, sea, channel the working of a ship memory pity, mercy fashion mole, mooncalf mitten, now <i>mitaine</i> muscle, a shell-fish moss, a plant  action, an author's work  pantry, larder, buttery shade, shadow

MASCULINE.	FRENCH.	FEMININE.
<i>orge mondé</i> , peeled barley, }	<i>orge</i> ,	{ barley, neither <i>peeled</i> nor
<i>orge perlé</i> , pearl barley }		{ <i>pearl</i>
organ, when used in the }	<i>orgue</i> ,	{ organ, when used in the
singular }		{ plural
page of a prince	<i>page</i> ,	page in a book
a clown	<i>paillasse</i> ,	a straw-bed;
a hand's breadth	<i>palme</i> ,	{ the branch of a palm-tree,
		{ victory
pantomime	<i>pantomime</i> ,	a dumb show
Easter; we oftener write }	.	{ the passover, the Lord's
<i>pâques</i> : — <i>Pâques est</i> }	<i>pâque</i>	{ supper, <i>pâques fleuries</i> ,
<i>passé</i> , Easter is gone }		{ Palm Sunday
a comparison	<i>parallèle</i> ,	a parallel
a pendulum	<i>pendule</i> ,	a clock
<i>le Perche</i> , a French province	<i>perche</i> ,	pole, perch, a fish
summit, highest pitch	<i>période</i> ,	period, epoch
anybody, nobody (a pronoun)	<i>personne</i> ,	a person (a noun)
physiognomy	<i>physique</i> ,	physics
spade, at cards	<i>pique</i> ,	a pike
gnatsnapper, a bird	<i>pivoine</i> ,	peony, a flower'
a plane-tree]	<i>plane</i> ,	plane, an instrument
platina	<i>platine</i> ,	the scutcheon of a lock
a stove, a veil	<i>poêle</i> ,	a frying-pan
post, a military station	<i>poste</i> ,	the post for letters
punto at cards	<i>ponte</i> ,	the laying of eggs
purple colour, purples, a }	<i>pourpre</i> ,	purple fish, purple die
disease }		
a pretence	<i>prétexte</i> ,	pretext, a Roman gown
quadrille at cards	<i>quadrille</i> ,	{ party of horse in a tour-
		{ nament
the calling back a hawk	<i>réclame</i> ,	a catch-word (in printing)
rest, relaxation	<i>reldche</i> ,	harbour
a glass coach	<i>remise</i> ,	coach-house, remittance
a sort of pear-tree	<i>sans-peau</i> ,	a sort of pear
Satyr, a sylvan god	<i>satyre</i> ,	a satire (ancient), a lampoon
scholium, in geometry	<i>scolie</i> ,	scholium, commentary
serpentarius	<i>serpenteaire</i>	snake-root, dragon's wort
sextus	<i>sexe</i> ,	sexe
the balance of an account	<i>solde</i> ,	soldier's pay
nap, slumber	<i>somme</i> ,	sum, load, name of a river
a smile	<i>souris</i> ,	a mouse

MASOULINE.	FRENCH.	FEMININE.
a porter, a Swiss	<i>suisse,</i>	Switzerland
holder, a book-keeper	<i>teneur,</i>	tenor, purport, content
a tour, turn, trick	<i>tour,</i>	tower, rook at chess
triumph	<i>triomphe,</i>	a trump
trumpeter	<i>trompette,</i>	trumpet
space	<i>vague,</i>	a wave, surge
a vase, vessel	<i>vase,</i>	{ the slime in ponds, lakes, etc.
a hat of vionia wool	<i>vigogne,</i>	a vigon or llama
a veil	<i>voile,</i>	a sail.

REMARK.—*Gent*, people, tribe, is feminine in the singular, as *la gent savante*, the learned tribe. *Gens*, people, requires the adjectives which precede it to be put in the feminine gender, and those which follow it to be put in the masculine, as *les vieilles gens sont craintifs*, old people are timorous; *toutes les méchantes gens*, all wicked persons. However, *tous*, all, is used in the masculine, 1st, when it is the only adjective which precedes *gens*, as *tous les gens d'esprit*, every man of talent; 2nd, when the other adjective which precedes *gens* has but one termination for both genders, as *aimable, brave, honnête*, etc., etc.; *tous les honnêtes gens*, every honest man.

SECOND REMARK.—*Chose*, a thing, is generally feminine; *une chose excellente*, an excellent thing. But used with *quelque*, some, it becomes masculine; *voilà quelque chose de bon*, this is something good. Yet, if *quelque chose* is used in the sense of *quelle que soit la chose*, whatever may be the thing, then *chose* resumes its proper gender, that is to say, it is feminine; *quelque chose qu'il ait dite, on ne l'a pas cru*, whatever thing he may have said, they have not believed him.

THE END.

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